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Magruder Given
Prison Term for
Watergate Role

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP).—Jeh Stuart Magruder, the deputy director of the Nixon re-election campaign, was sentenced to 10 months in prison by U.S. District Judge John Sirica today for his role in the Watergate break-in and cover-up.

Im Bank
Lends Russia
\$30 Million
Finance Fertilizer
Complex and Pipeline

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP).—U.S. Export-Import Bank granted a \$30-million loan to the Soviet Union to help finance construction of a fertilizer complex and a pipeline to the Black Sea.

The loan is the largest credit extended to the Soviet Union by the bank.

The project, which was worked out by the Soviet Union and the United States, includes the import by the Soviet Union of ammonia and fertilizers from the Soviet Union in exchange for superphosphate, a fertilizer, from the Soviet Union. The entire project is estimated to cost \$2 billion.

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ECD Seen Close to Barring
Oil-Related Curbs on Trade

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP).—The world's leading oil and industrial nations reportedly near an agreement to avoid measures restricting imports or exports as a means of coping with balance-of-payments deficits arising from sharp increases in oil prices.

The agreement, which would be a landmark in the history of international trade, would be a landmark in the history of international trade.



Group of Belfast women stage a sit-down to block the main street to the dock area yesterday while British soldiers question another woman in the background at right.

In Southern Lebanon

Israelis Bomb 'Terrorist' Targets

TEL AVIV, May 21 (UPI).—Israeli bombers twice raided what were described as "terrorist targets" in southern Lebanon today following Premier Golda Meir's vow to hit the Arab guerrillas wherever they are.

Magruder was the second former Nixon aide to be given a jail sentence in the last week. On May 15, Dwight Chapin, a former White House appointee and secretary, was sentenced to 10 to 30 months for lying to a Watergate grand jury.

Six other former White House aides have been convicted since the Watergate burglary in June, 1972. They are Gordon Liddy, Egil Krogh Jr., Frederick LaRue, John Dean 3d, Howard Hunt Jr. and Herbert Porter.

Magruder admitted to having lied to the FBI in July, 1972, about the Watergate break-in and having perjured himself twice in appearances before a Watergate grand jury that fall and at the trial of the seven original Watergate conspirators in January, 1973.

The House Judiciary Committee today began its second week of consideration of evidence that could lead to the impeachment of President Nixon.

Closed Session
Before the closed session, Mr. Nixon's chief Watergate attorney, James St. Clair, who has been present during the hearings, said that he hoped to deliver the White House response on committee requests for more tapes and documents relating to the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. affair and the milk price supports.

In addition, Mr. St. Clair reaffirmed that Mr. Nixon would refuse to comply with two committee subpoenas for 11 tapes and nine months of presidential diaries.

The subpoenas fall due at 10 a.m. tomorrow. If Mr. Nixon does not comply, the committee would have to decide whether to seek a contempt-of-Congress citation.

In a previous instance, when Mr. Nixon responded to a committee subpoena for tapes of 42 conversations by providing an edited transcript, the committee voted to notify the President (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Today's raids marked the fourth day since the Maalot raid that Israeli planes, troops or missile boats have gone into Lebanese territory for strikes at what were described as guerrilla targets.

There have been only two days without retaliatory raids. The aftermath of the Maalot attack has brought about both a government investigation of the breakdown in security there and the formation of special civil defense groups across the coun-

try to guard schoolhouses and other possible terrorist targets.

In parliamentary debate yesterday about the school attack, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan denounced the Israeli government's initial decision to give in to the demands of the Arab terrorists in Maalot and said that he had opposed it.

In an emotional, sometimes angry, speech before parliament, Gen. Dayan insisted that Israel has no choice but to kill any terrorists who seize hostages inside its borders, regardless of the age of the hostages.

"Of course we don't want to fight the war on the backs of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Associated Press

A woman worker had her hair pulled as she tried to make her way through angry Belfast demonstrators.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (right) and Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco after their peace talks with Israeli leaders in Jerusalem yesterday.

Progress in 'Certain Areas'

Kissinger Continues Parleys
In Jerusalem and Damascus

From Wire Dispatches

DAMASCUS, May 21.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger held talks in both Jerusalem and Damascus today on the Syrian-Israeli military disengagement, continuing his drive to complete an agreement this week and return home after nearly four weeks of bargaining and 15,000 miles of travel.

Before leaving here at 11:06 p.m. to return to Israel, Mr. Kissinger reported progress in "certain areas" in talks today with President Hafez al-Assad. He said he and the Syrian President had continued "detailed examination of the elements of a disengagement agreement."

His remarks came after a day in which he met with Premier Golda Meir and other Israeli officials in the morning, then flew here to meet Mr. Assad. He said he would return to Damascus tomorrow.

Meanwhile, in Jerusalem, Information Minister Shimon Peres said "complex and prolonged discussion" remained before a pact could be signed to end the fighting on the Syrian front. He said the truce line suggested by Mr. Kissinger and virtually accepted by Israel and Syria was "the backbone" of any disengagement agreement, but that the accord must contain "hundreds of details."

Many of these details were still to be worked out, Mr. Peres

Loyalists Jeer Marchers

Efforts to End Walkout
In Ulster Are a Failure

By Richard Eder

BELFAST, May 21 (NYT).—An effort by labor union leaders to launch a back-to-work campaign against the shutdown in Northern Ireland by the Protestant loyalists' resistance movement collapsed today.

Early 300 workers, union leaders and churchmen turned out for the heavily guarded marches through ranks of jeering loyalists to a Belfast shipyard and a factory site.

Although the shutdown now in its seventh day, even in some respects it continues to paralyze the province. The prospect of violent clashes between loyalists and troops has receded slightly, but the strength and determination of the resistance group seems as great as ever. There were some minor scuffles, mostly in Belfast.

Tonight, the Ulster Workers Council, one of the bodies leading the movement, announced that all gasoline and oil deliveries would be halted except for hospital and other medical activities. It was implied that the strikers intended to exempt food transport and other essential services as well.

London Assailed

This latest pressure was announced as a response to "unexcusable statements from senior politicians in Westminster." The reference was to a British government declaration in the House of Commons yesterday, terming the strike political blackmail and to today's remarks by Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who called it "sectarian" and something "out of the 17th century."

The groups that are leading the resistance have shown themselves especially sensitive to what is said about them. The setting up of barricades throughout Belfast yesterday was in response to a BBC radio broadcast to which their leaders took offense.

There has been no apparent political movement over the shutdown. Tonight Merlyn Rees, secretary of state for Northern Ireland, issued the latest in a series of tough statements, saying that he would not negotiate on the demands of the loyalists who seek early elections and the dismantling of efforts to set up a Council of Ireland.

"We are not seeking a confrontation but we shall counter the actions of those who are seeking to destroy the province," he said. Mr. Rees's position has infuriated the loyalists. The resistance groups, who are desperately anxious for even a small sign that they are making headway, feel that they are not only being opposed but treated with contempt, as well.

Swing in Opinion

There has been a notable swing in moderate Protestant opinion in the last few days in favor of a more flexible attitude by the British. Various groups including businessmen and professionals, the small Northern Ireland Labor party and, most important, many of the moderate Unionist deputies in the Assembly are beginning to take the position that Mr. Rees must talk with the resistance leaders and at least explore the possibility of agreement.

At the same time, members of the executive are discussing a possible statement calling for a delay and a weakening of the proposed Council of Ireland.

To Protestant loyalists, the council represents the first stage toward a united Ireland and they are terrified of it. The kind of

statements being talked about might lead the loyalist resistance to suspend the strike. On the other hand, the Roman Catholic members of the executive, aware of the fears of their own people, are highly reluctant to dilute or delay the setting up of the council.

IRA Hunted in Republic

DUBLIN, May 21 (UPI).—The police rounded up suspects and seized bomb-making equipment today in a nationwide offensive

against the outlawed Irish Republican Army. The drive into traditional IRA areas stretched from counties bordering Northern Ireland to Cork city in the South.

Hundreds of houses were raided and 10 men were held for questioning. The police said six of these would be charged at a special criminal court in Dublin.

Another of those injured in Friday's car-bomb explosions died today, bringing the death toll to 30.



Associated Press

A woman worker had her hair pulled as she tried to make her way through angry Belfast demonstrators.

Rift With Junta Held Mild

3 Parties in Lisbon Criticize
Exiling of Caetano, Thomaz

LISBON, May 21 (UPI).—Three of the four political parties represented in Portugal's new government today criticized the military junta's decision to allow the two top leaders of the deposed rightist regime to seek asylum in Brazil.

It was the first time that open friction appeared between the politically moderate military junta of President Antonio de Spínola and sections of the left-leaning civilian government which the junta installed five days ago.

Diplomatic sources said it was not likely that the squabble would result in a serious rift. Communists and the middle-of-the-road Portuguese Democratic Movement (MDP) both condemned yesterday's exiling of ousted President Americo Thomaz and former Premier Marcello Caetano.

In strongly worded statements, they said that the two may have been responsible for misdeeds under the regime ousted by a military coup last month.

The left-center Popular Democratic party expressed displeasure over the move in more moderate terms, and the Socialist party said it would hold a caucus to discuss the matter.

The government of Premier Adolfo de Palma Carlos has not issued any statement on the controversy so far.

The Communist party said the banishing of Adm. Thomaz and Mr. Caetano to Brazil—a move which the junta said it decided before setting up the government—"profoundly shocked the working class, which has suffered almost 50 years under fascist tyranny."

"Grave Injuries"
The MDP said it was "astonished and concerned" and called the men exiled to Brazil "the most responsible figures of the fascist regime which caused so many grave injuries to the nation."

Premier Palma Carlos met with his cabinet again today, continuing an almost daily series of meetings. They have been dealing with the nation's gravest problems—seeking peace in the war-torn African territories and getting the inflation and strike-plagued economy out of the doldrums.

The strike situation has eased somewhat in the past days, but at least 40,000 workers—many of them in the textile industry—were still reported out.

In a typical twist of the Portuguese revolution, a newly emerged women's liberation movement protested the attitude of male workers of a factory who won pay raises. The male workers have since put in another claim because women workers had been granted the same scales.

In Portugal's African territories, the spotlight shifted from Angola—where anti-guerrilla units stopped operations yesterday to give rebels a chance to come forward for peace contacts—to Mozambique.

Overseas Minister Antonio de Almeida Santos told a news conference in Lourenço Marques that the Portuguese government has made official contact with black rebels and that he was sure they will agree to end the war in Mozambique. The minister also said a referendum will be held within a year to determine the territory's future, on the basis of one man, one vote.

East Germans Welcome Bid
To Improve Bonn Relations

BERLIN, May 21 (UPI).—An East German Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that East Germany is willing to discuss the months-old Western demand that fees to cross through the wall be lowered.

The spokesman, in a statement carried by the official ADP press agency, said Erich Honecker, the Communist party first secretary, welcomed West German statements of willingness to improve East-West German relations, despite stresses at present.

The nature of the "stresses" was not spelled out, but they were believed to refer to the discovery of an East German spy in the West German chancellery. The spy scandal led to the resignation of Willy Brandt as chancellor and his replacement by Helmut Schmidt.

"The leadership of the German Democratic Republic followed the government declaration of Chancellor Schmidt with interest," the spokesman said. "It

shares the opinion of Chancellor Schmidt that despite stresses in the present relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic can be filled with life and extended."

Mr. Honecker specifically mentioned the minimum amount of money Western residents must change to pass through the wall to East Berlin as an object of negotiations, the spokesman said. Despite Western protests, East Germany on Nov. 15 raised the border crossing fee from 5 marks (\$3) to 10 marks.

In Bonn, Minister for Inner German Affairs Egon Franke hailed the East German statement and suggested intensified negotiations about economic ties and other matters not yet the subject of talks.

Mr. Franke said the East German statement was particularly welcome in regard to closer economic ties and energy deliveries, and for the exchange fees.

Benefits Are Cited

U.K. Study Absolves the Pill Of Most Grave Side Effects

LONDON, May 21 (Reuters).—The biggest inquiry into risks from the birth-control pill acquitted it today of most of the serious side-effect charges laid against it. In fact, it said, "it could well be that the beneficial [side] effects actually exceed the adverse reactions."

The study was conducted by Britain's Royal College of General Practitioners. It began in 1968, will continue for at least two years more and so far has involved examination of 46,000 case histories submitted by family doctors.

On the debit side, the report confirmed that there are distinct, though very small, increased health risks for pill takers.

The pill is associated with increased incidence of urinary tract infections, skin problems and itching and with some more serious diseases, thrombosis of the legs, raised blood pressure and strokes.

On the credit side, the pill was found to improve such conditions as iron deficiency anemia, menstrual disorders, premenstrual tension, noncancerous lumps in the breast and even minor ailments like acne and too much wax in the ear.

"Some of the most widely reported adverse reactions, notably migraine and headache, vaginal discharge, depression and loss of libido (sex drive) are thought largely to be due not to any pharmacological action of the pill but to biased overreporting by women anxious about its possible effects," the report said.

There was no evidence that the pill was associated with cancer of any kind although longer-term studies are required.

The survey underlined what it called the remarkable effective-

ness of the pill. The failure rate is 0.34 per 1,000 women-years. Nonetheless, a disturbingly high proportion of women gave up using it for no valid medical reason—27 percent did so in the first year of use.

Estimated Risk

"It seems," the report said, "that the estimated risk, at the present time, of using the pill is one that a properly informed woman should be happy to take."

"Not a single previously unsuspected important adverse effect of the pill has been revealed by the study so far, and several suspected risks have been shown to be small, or nonexistent. The risk of serious illness is very small."

Pill users reported an average of six episodes of illness every three years while non-users reported five. But women on the pill tended to report their health problems more often, so the evidence suggested that they were no more prone to illness than non-users and may even suffer fewer illnesses.

However, takers did seem to get more chicken pox, possibly because the pill lowers residual childhood immunity. Slightly increased rates of other virus infections were reported and were said to warrant further investigation of the pill's effect on the body's defense mechanisms.

There were also unexplained excesses of brachial neuritis (pain from the nerves of the arm) and of sciatica among takers and ex-takers which needed looking into, the study said.

Increased incidence of hypertension (high blood pressure) among takers seemed to be a long-term effect—fewer than one in 100 women reported it in their first year on the pill, and the figures could rise to around 5 percent after five years.

The progestogen hormone content of the pill could be responsible for this. The figures did not justify taking women off the pill routinely every few years to give them a break from usage, the report said.



LAST RITES—Funeral procession of the Palestinians who were killed over the weekend in an Israeli naval shelling winding its way through the narrow streets of Tyre in southern Lebanon on Monday escorted by group of heavily armed Palestinian guerrillas.

Israeli Planes Raid Lebanon To Attack 'Terrorist Targets'

(Continued from Page 1)

"Our children," he said, repeating the rationale that Mrs. Meir originally gave for the government's decision.

"But where do we draw the line? What's the criterion? Old people but not young people? We will release terrorists for 15-year-olds but not 17-year-olds."

"I regret the government's decision," he said, in a rare public disclosure of dissent within the Israeli cabinet. "By surrendering, we are taking a path that we have not taken before."

With the three Arab terrorists holding 85 teen-age schoolchildren hostage, the Israeli government

originally decided to meet the terrorists' demands that over 20 Arab guerrillas held in Israeli prisons be released and flown to Damascus. However, when it became apparent that the 6 p.m. deadline could not be met, Israeli soldiers stormed the school. Sixteen of the schoolchildren died immediately, along with the three terrorists.

Reliable Israeli sources reported today that Gen. Dayan had proposed storming the schoolhouse as early as 9:30 a.m., more than eight hours ahead of the deadline. The sources said that the defense minister had argued over this with the chief of staff, Gen. Mordechai Gur, who reportedly was afraid that many children would die in the operation. Unable to resolve their difference, Gen. Dayan reportedly gave Gen. Gur permission to convey his opinion directly to the Israeli cabinet, which was meeting in Jerusalem.

Atmosphere of Fear

Gen. Dayan also charged that Israelis were living in an atmosphere of fear. "That's the terrorists' greatest achievement," he said.

The general maintained that the security forces had done everything possible to protect against a terrorist attack May 15, the 26th anniversary of Israel's independence.

"Everything was a possible target," he continued angrily. "We had information on attacks that were supposed to occur on this school and that school, this factory and that factory."

"The real question is: What kind of protection do we want?" he asked, ignoring the shouted interruptions of the opposition.

"I saw pictures in the papers today of soldiers in helmets with gun belts posted on the roof of a yeshiva (religious school) in Safed. Is that the kind of atmosphere we want to live in?"

During the debate, Mrs. Meir explained that the terrorists set conditions under which half the hostage schoolchildren would have to be flown with them to an Arab country and there released.

"Not a single member of the cabinet contemplated agreeing to this terrible demand," Mrs. Meir said.

Instead, the cabinet decided on military action.

Unidentified Sub Trapped in Bay By Swedish Navy

STOCKHOLM, May 21 (AP).—An unidentified submarine has been trapped by Swedish naval ships and bomb-carrying helicopters in deep Baltic bay, the navy command reported tonight.

Death charges have been repeatedly dropped in the Kappellen Bay on the north coast of Gotland, the largest island in the Baltic Sea, while two destroyers and smaller ships have kept watch at the three-mile-wide sea approach to the bay.

"The submarine is definitely trapped and has been optically localized," a navy spokesman said.

The submarine was first reported when an aircraft observed its periscope in the bay, where a naval exercise was underway.

A submarine must surface and make its nationality known when challenged in a country's waters, the navy spokesman said. "Our efforts to identify it will continue," he said.

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Russia Gets Ex-Im Loan

(Continued from Page 1)

duction of phosphate rock in Florida.

"In addition to the sale of at least \$400 million in U.S. equipment and supplies, the project should provide substantial balance-of-trade advantages resulting from trade of commodities," he said.

Mr. Casey noted that super-phosphoric acid is in abundant supply in the United States while urea and ammonia are needed here.

The Ex-Im loan exceeded the Ex-Im Bank loan to the Soviet Union of \$153 million in 1973 to help finance a Kama River truck plant.

Ex-Im loans are made for the purpose of promoting U.S. exports and the money can be used only to purchase U.S. goods.

The application for the Soviet loan had been pending for more than a year because the bank insisted on additional information from the Soviet Union on its financial position to assure it could repay the loan.

Among U.S. firms which are expected to sell goods and services to the Soviet Union, the Ex-Im Bank said, are Occidental, Bechtel Corp., Kaiser Steel, Union Carbide Corp., Westinghouse Electric and Chemical Construction of New York.

Senate Passes \$25-Billion Aid For U.S. Schools

WASHINGTON, May 21 (NYT).—The Senate voted, 81 to 15, yesterday to authorize \$25.2 billion to aid the nation's schools over the next four years, and approved a bill that would reduce the busing of pupils.

As passed last week, the busing provision would allow students to attend the school closest or next closest to home and would not modify the authority of the courts to "enforce fully" the Constitution.

A new attempt to toughen the busing provision failed when a 61-36 vote defeated an amendment that would have taken the problems of school districts out of the federal district courts and sent them directly to the Supreme Court.

The House has already passed its version of what technically are known as the Amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Differences in the two versions must be resolved in conference before the final bill emerges.

Even then, the bill may face a veto. President Nixon has expressed displeasure with the soft nature of the Senate's anti-busing amendment. The White House is also unhappy with some of the technical provisions in the Senate version.

2d Amin Ex-Wife Held In Gun-Running Case

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 21 (AP).—A former wife of Uganda's President Idi Amin was arrested at her home yesterday in possession of 150 rounds of ammunition and a submachine gun, Radio Uganda reported today.

The broadcast said Mrs. Eazy Amin was held for interrogation about possible arms smuggling. Last month, another of President Amin's former wives, Mama Nalany, was arrested trying to smuggle Uganda-made textiles to Kenya and was fined in a magistrate's court. Earlier this year, the President divorced three wives, leaving him with one. Under Moslem law, he may have four.

Clash in Korea

SEOUL, May 21 (AP).—Four South Koreans and one armed North Korean infiltrator were killed in exchanges of fire last night when three Communist agents were spotted on an island off the southwestern coast, the Defense Ministry said today.

Red Brigades Report Sossi Is Still Alive

Repeat Vow to Trade Him for 8 Anarchists

GENOA, May 21 (UPI).—The kidnapers of Assistant Prosecutor Mario Sossi sent word to police today that he was still alive, but warned that he would not be released until eight convicted anarchists were freed from jail and were safe at the Cuban Embassy in the Vatican.

The message, left in a telephone booth 15 hours after a deadline the kidnapers had set to kill Mr. Sossi unless their demands were met, said that the prosecutor would be released "within 24 hours after the liberation of our comrades."

A short note signed by Mr. Sossi saying that he was well was included in a white envelope which contained the latest communication from the kidnapers. The Cuban Embassy's chargé d'affaires, Manuel de Besade, told newspaper tonight that he had received no instructions from Havana concerning the abductors' demand.

Mr. Sossi was kidnapped 33 days ago by members of the left-wing guerrilla group which calls itself the Red Brigades. The guerrillas issued an ultimatum Saturday night threatening to kill Mr. Sossi at midnight yesterday unless eight convicted anarchists were freed from prison.

Although the government had said that it would not negotiate with the kidnapers, a Genoa court yesterday agreed to free the eight. However, it said it wanted Mr. Sossi freed first.

Premier Mariano Rumor told parliament that the government would respect the constitutional principle of division of powers and not interfere with the Genoa court decision to grant the eight provisional freedom.

Mr. Rumor repeated the government's position that it would not negotiate with criminals.

In their communication today the Red Brigades said that Mr. Sossi's release "is hereby guaranteed but only after the eight anarchists are given asylum in the Cuban Embassy to the Vatican."

"This is to insure their safety, given the position taken by the Italian government," the communiqué said.

"We reconfirm that within 24 hours of the liberation of our comrades, according to the terms indicated, the prisoner Mario Sossi will be released," the communication said. "This is our word."

OECD Said Near Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

The imposition of normal import barriers arising from standing domestic legislation, such as the U.S. anti-dumping law. These tend to be infrequent in any case.

A draft of the agreement, according to official sources, was approved earlier this month at a high-level meeting of the OECD. It is now being circulated among governments for their approval.

The agreement would apply for one year from the date of its adoption, with the signatories pledged to consult in advance before adopting any trade measure that might come under its terms.

The recent import restrictions adopted by Italy might come under the terms of the pact, but they were announced well before the agreement on the draft declaration and were supposedly temporary.

Russia and Libya Stress Support For Palestinians

MOSCOW, May 21 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and Libya said today that they consider the Palestinian guerrillas an inseparable part of the Palestinian cause and will render them every assistance.

The statement came in a joint communiqué after a six-day visit by Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud of Libya. He left Moscow yesterday.

Libya has been one of the Arab countries most vociferous in support of the Palestinian cause. The Russians, while furnishing arms to the Palestinians and giving them some political support, have been more cautious, diplomats said.

The communiqué made no mention of any Soviet decision to supply Libya with arms. Arab diplomatic sources said yesterday that the Russians agreed in their talks with Maj. Jalloud to give him an unspecified amount of weaponry.

Britain Canceling Chilean Contract

LONDON, May 21 (Reuters).—The British Labor government today ordered Rolls Royce to cancel its contract to overhaul aircraft engines for the Chilean Air Force and banned the export of spare parts. Prime Minister Harold Wilson announced the further tightening of the British arms embargo against the Chilean military junta.



EXECUTIVE POSITION—Recently elected French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is one of the "outlaw" members of his home town, Chamalières, soccer

Likened to Kennedy

Giscard Is Seen Giving France Younger, Less Formal Image

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 21 (AP).—With Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, 48, at its helm, France will have a younger, less formal and more international image.

When it became clear Sunday that he had been elected president, he himself did a fast translation of his prepared speech—a translation for U.S. and English TV crews—and earned a loud "Thank you, Mr. President."

He also talked for several minutes in English with President Nixon, who had telephoned from Florida with congratulations. Although Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's accent in English is on the strong side, he has more than a passing knowledge of the language. But he did say he was sending "congratulations" when he meant "greetings" to his opponent, leftist candidate François Mitterrand.

In the same vein, the neophyte did not flinch when German reporter asked he would have regular checkups. His answer: "I implication was that he was the nation king if he was."

Secrecy Player

On election day, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing invited the press to lunch at Chamalières (a village town of which mayor), confirming the story that he is determined to loosen the relationship with the Elysée and the media recently said that he would come "very direct and very simple questions."

Although he appears comfortable at the piano, the accordion he plays Mr. Giscard d'Estaing too more at home playing sports which his predecessor only from the president.

As for his family, Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing has said that she is not sure whether to move into the Elysée Palace now believed they will. B. friends say they will not become an official prior.

In a recent interview Giscard d'Estaing made that she will not give up with her husband and she will not let her locked up in a Breganze which is where the Pope used to spend secluded years.

Like Jack

"Why he even walks like Jack," said Robert Shriver, the late President's nephew, who was here covering the election for the Boston Globe and Rolling Stone.

Although normally aloof and reserved, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has learned to smile and shake hands—he has been doing a lot of both lately.

Sunday, as he walked into his Rue de la Bienfaisance headquarters in Paris, many people yelled "Valéry." He took off his coat when campaigning in rural sections of France. And if "power is an aphrodisiac," a quotation which has been attributed to Henry Kissinger, it has already worked for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who is being called "sexy" in some French circles.

Behind the voice-getting tactics are signs that the new French President will act in a more normal, human manner, notably with the press, than his predecessors.

Until now, French journalists have approached top political figures with a respect close to awe.

The other day, during a radio interview, the editor of the French news magazine L'Espresso, François Girard (who backed the leftist candidate, François Mitterrand), asked Mr. Giscard d'Estaing if he knew the cost of a Metro ticket (he did not). A few years

ago, posing such a question has been unthinkable.

Last week Mr. Giscard d'Estaing asked that he be quizzed television by Jacques Chirac, specialist in in-depth interviews who has a reputation of very tough. The candidly unflinched by questions formerly would have been considered impertinent. For him, "Aren't you a very cold?" "You are a man from a social class. Do you think can go beyond it?"

It was a fresh, American interview and, as the neophyte pointed out, "to colleagues, an example to."

In the same vein, the neophyte did not flinch when German reporter asked he would have regular checkups. His answer: "I implication was that he was the nation king if he was."

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"Why he even walks like Jack," said Robert Shriver, the late President's nephew, who was here covering the election for the Boston Globe and Rolling Stone.

Although normally aloof and reserved, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has learned to smile and shake hands—he has been doing a lot of both lately.

Sunday, as he walked into his Rue de la Bienfaisance headquarters in Paris, many people yelled "Valéry." He took off his coat when campaigning in rural sections of France. And if "power is an aphrodisiac," a quotation which has been attributed to Henry Kissinger, it has already worked for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who is being called "sexy" in some French circles.

Behind the voice-getting tactics are signs that the new French President will act in a more normal, human manner, notably with the press, than his predecessors.

Until now, French journalists have approached top political figures with a respect close to awe.

The other day, during a radio interview, the editor of the French news magazine L'Espresso, François Girard (who backed the leftist candidate, François Mitterrand), asked Mr. Giscard d'Estaing if he knew the cost of a Metro ticket (he did not). A few years

Thraceans Revive Ritual Dance Barefoot on Red-Hot Embers

LANGHADAS, Greece, May 21 (Reuters).—Hundred tourists watched 50 barefooted peasants dance apparently harmed on red-hot embers here today as they defied a bishop to revive an ancient tradition.

The centuries-old ritual was denounced by Bishop Spyridon of Langhadas, as "a diabolical orgy reminiscent of medieval black magic" which contradicted the teachings of Greek Orthodox faith.

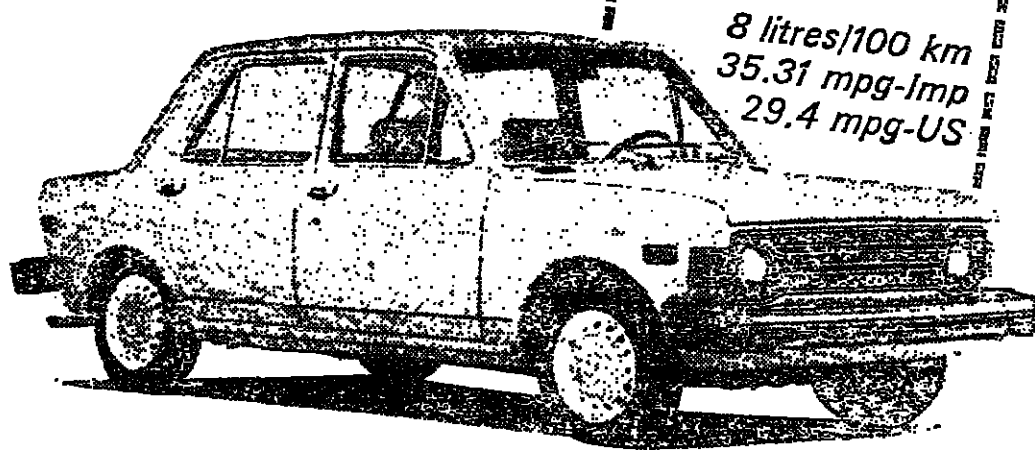
The bishop threatened to refuse the peasants church if such as baptism and weddings, if they participated in the dancing.

But local authorities and most of the population reject the bishop's denunciations and ignored his threats. The Thracean folk culture center organized the traditional dance which is known as the anastasi.

The dancers belong to a sect known as "the anastasi" whose second Saint Constantine and Saint Helen divine on Today is the feast day of both saints.

The ritual goes back to the 12th century, when the peasants of Thrace are said to have rushed barefoot to save their souls from a church set on fire by invading pirates.

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To Enhance Passage Prospects

Nixon Offers to Compromise On National Health Insurance

By Philip Shabecoff

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., May 21 (NYT).—President Nixon yesterday offered to compromise on a national health insurance program in order to enhance prospects for passage of national health legislation this year.

The President made his offer in a radio address yesterday afternoon, a day before the Senate Finance Committee was scheduled to open hearings on national health insurance legislation.

Earlier this spring, other administration officials, including the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Casper Weinberger, had indicated that an effort would be made to find accommodation between Mr. Nixon's Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan and health programs introduced by members of Congress.

(Mr. Weinberger defended President Nixon's plan today as Senate Finance Committee hearings opened on national health insurance legislation, the AP reported.)

(Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., said the deficiencies and other cost-sharing features of the President's plan are so high that "it would benefit only one out of every four Americans.")

(Mr. Weinberger insisted that the cost-sharing features are essential to keep the program from being bogged down by persons seeking health services for trivial reasons. He also defended the voluntary nature of the proposal, saying that the administration would not support plans advanced

by Democrats containing mandatory coverage, the AP reported.)

Warning Issued

Mr. Nixon warned against any effort to "socialize our system of health care," but also said that doing nothing would allow fewer and fewer Americans to have access to adequate health care.

"Neither course of action, or inaction, is acceptable," the President declared. "What we must have is a creative relationship between government and our private health-care system, which provides the best possible care for all at a price that all can afford."

The President returned to Washington last night from Florida.

Mr. Nixon enunciated these "basic principles" that, he said, must be included in any national health program:

• Patients must be free to choose their own physicians.

• The program must be built on the existing private system of health care rather than tear down that system.

• It must give all parties—consumers, providers and carriers of health services as well as state governments—a direct stake in making the system work.

Merit Is Seen

Mr. Nixon asserted that the administration proposed program was the only program to meet all these criteria. But he added that other proposed bills, including the health insurance plan introduced by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., together with Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., and the plan offered by Sen. Russell Long, D-La., and Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., also had merit.

"We are not ruling out compromise where compromise does not violate the basic principles of our proposals," Mr. Nixon said.

The Kennedy-Kills bill, while offering the benefits that are in the administration-proposed plan, would have the health program paid for by a Social Security tax and run by the federal government with some services provided by private insurers.

Mr. Nixon's program, in contrast, would be funded by employer and employee taxes and would be entirely run by private insurers, following federal standards and supervised by state governments.

The Long-Ribicoff bill envisages a federal program dealing only with catastrophic illnesses, rather than the entire range of health services as in the two other plans.



United Press International.

Jeb Stuart Magruder and wife leaving U.S. court in Washington after he was sentenced by Judge Sirica.

Magruder Gets Prison Term For His Role on Watergate

(Continued from Page 1)

that he was not in compliance, but took no further action.

However, the committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., has indicated that the failure to comply could be considered as a possible impeachable offense. Yesterday, a senior Republican committee member said that it would be very hard to vote against impeachment if Mr. Nixon does not comply.

After the morning session, members said that they listened to a March 13, 1973, tape of a conversation between Mr. Nixon and former White House counsel Dean.

Members differed over the March 13 tape. Some said it showed that Mr. Nixon knew of the cover-up and others that it showed just the opposite.

Almost all agreed that listening to the tapes added a new dimension to the transcripts.

Jaworski Letter

In another development, the Senate Judiciary Committee met to consider charges by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski that the President was obstructing his investigation and trying to dictate to him "when to prosecute, whom to prosecute and with what evidence to prosecute."

During a closed afternoon session, the panel gave Mr. Jaworski a vote of confidence but decided against holding open hearings to determine whether Mr. Nixon is actually trying to limit the independence of the special prosecutor's office.

Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., said that the committee decided against an open hearing to avoid compromising Mr. Jaworski's position before the courts.

The charges were made yesterday in a letter to the committee chairman, Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss., who called an emergency session of the panel for today.

Both Mr. Jaworski and Mr. St. Clair were invited to attend the session, but Mr. St. Clair said that he could not because he was "obliged" to attend the House.

Legal Expenses Of Nixon Put at Over \$382,000

WASHINGTON, May 21.—President Nixon's legal expenses arising from the Watergate scandals had cost the United States \$382,474 through March 24, government auditors have calculated.

The General Accounting Office said the figure was estimates because "the White House does not maintain accounting or other records which would permit us to obtain precise information on the costs incurred on Watergate."

In December in an emergency appropriation bill, Congress gave the White House \$1.5 million to provide Mr. Nixon with "additional legal support. However, as of March 24, a considerable portion of the President's legal expenses was being paid by other departments and agencies of government, which sent lawyers and staff to the White House but continued paying their salaries.

The audit did not attempt to project what Mr. Nixon's eventual legal costs might be. But with expenses running at almost \$47,000 a month in the first quarter of this year and constantly mounting, it is evident that the total could exceed a million dollars before all Watergate litigation is concluded.

© Los Angeles Times.

Judge Frees One of Six in Ellsberg Case

Grand Jury Testimony Won Him Immunity

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP).—U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell today dismissed charges against one of the Ellsberg break-in defendants and said defense lawyers cannot wrap the defendants with the mantle of the presidency.

Judge Gesell dismissed charges against Felipe DeLeon, one of six men indicted in March in connection with the September, 1971, break-in at the Beverly Hills, Calif., office of Dr. Lewis Fielding, psychiatrist for Daniel Ellsberg.

The judge said he was dropping the case against Mr. DeLeon because he had been granted immunity from prosecution while appearing before grand juries in Florida and had been promised that the information he gave would not be used against him.

Judge Gesell said there was no practical way in which the prosecution could prove that none of its case against Mr. DeLeon was based on information he gave under the cloak of immunity.

The five remaining defendants are former White House chief domestic adviser John Ehrlichman, ex-presidential counselor Charles Colson, former Nixon campaign attorney Gordon Liddy, Bernard Barker, and Eugenio Martinez.

In the second day of a week of hearings in the Ellsberg break-in case, Judge Gesell denied 10 defense motions, including one which had asked that the case be dismissed on the grounds that the operation had been ordered by President Nixon and was therefore immune from prosecution.

Judge Gesell said that instructions by President Nixon to a special White House investigation unit known as the "plumbers" apparently was not specific enough to stand as a direct presidential authorization for the Ellsberg burglary.

"If there was such specific direction," Judge Gesell said, "we might not even have a lawsuit."

Judiciary Committee impeachment hearings.

In his strongly worded letter, the special prosecutor wrote that the President, in challenging "my right to bring action against him... would sharply limit the independence essential if I am to fulfill my responsibilities as contemplated by the charter establishing this office."

Assurance Is Cited

The special prosecutor also accused Mr. St. Clair of undertaking "to circumvent the clear and unmistakable assurance given me by the President" by arguing that Mr. Jaworski, as an officer of the executive branch, could not sue the President.

Under the terms of his appointment, the special prosecutor had promised the committee that he would report any attempts by the White House to hinder his investigation.

The argument that Mr. Jaworski had no right to sue the President was made during closed hearings on a motion by the White House to quash a subpoena by the special prosecutor for tapes and documents relating to 64 presidential conversations. Judge Sirica rejected the motion to quash and ordered that the material be turned over to him by May 31. The order was stayed pending the outcome of any appeal by the White House, which has until Friday to file it.

Parents Plead With Suspected SLA Members

LOS ANGELES, May 21 (AP).—As lawmen continued their search for Patricia Hearst and William and Emily Harris, the distraught parents of the suspected Symbionese Liberation Army members pleaded with their children to surrender rather than face the possibility of violent death.

With the memory of Friday's flaming deaths of six SLA members vivid in her mind, Mrs. Betty Bunnell, Mr. Harris' mother, said: "All of us just can't bear the thought of seeing anything on film like we saw this past weekend, and to think that it might happen to my son is almost unbearable and I do wish he would give himself up."

Mrs. Harris' father, Frederic Schwartz, flew to Los Angeles from Chicago last night to plead with his daughter to surrender to him.

And in Ellsborough, Calif., Catherine Hearst, mother of the 20-year-old co-ed whose kidnapping on Feb. 4 set off this case, said: "I hope she will give herself up and come home."

Law officers said their search for Miss Hearst and the Harrises was still centered in Southern California, although Los Angeles Police Comdr. Pete Hagan said: "If they've got any sense, they'd have left. Things are getting hot here."

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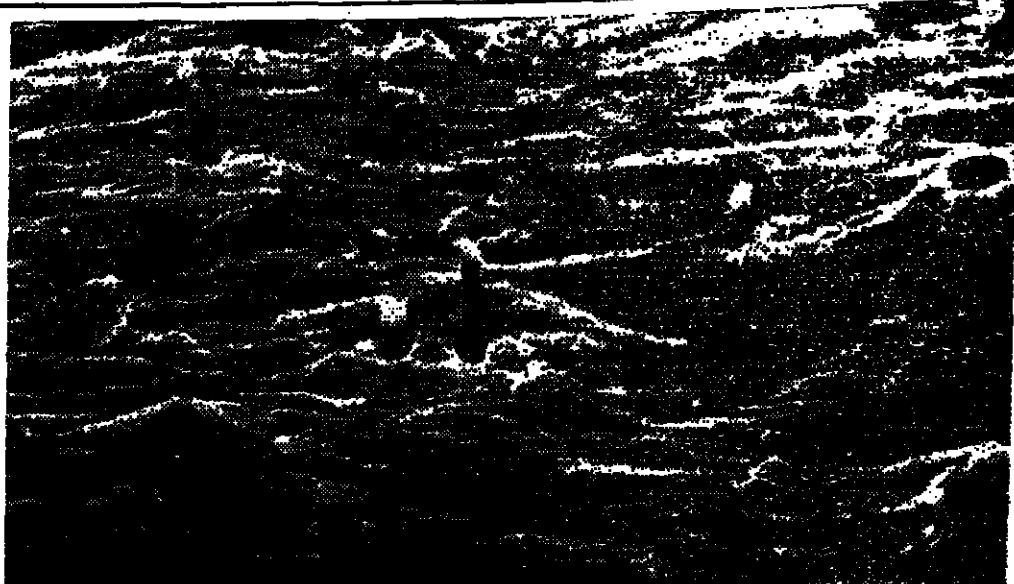
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Associated Press.

A CLOSE SHAVE—What looks like a devastated area is actually a magnified picture of face stubble after a 24-hour period of growth since a previous shave with a safety razor. Photo was taken through a scanning microscope at high magnification.

Ending Three-Year Ban

U.S. Reported Set to Sell Arms to Ecuador

By Terri Shaw

QUITO, Ecuador, May 21 (WP).—As part of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's drive to improve relations with Latin America, the United States reportedly is about to resume some military sales to Ecuador after a three-year ban.

Informed sources here said that Ecuador had presented a long list of equipment it wants from the United States, including 12 T-38 trainer jets, basic infantry equipment and large quantities of engineering equipment.

The sources said the United States is also planning to invite Ecuadorian officers to attend training programs in the Panama Canal Zone.

Resumption of weapons sales, which were cut off in January, 1971, during a dispute over Ecuador's seizure of U.S. fishing boats, appeared to be part of a general warming of relations between Washington and the two-year-old military regime.

Ecuador will receive no U.S. government credits for the weapons, because the country has recently begun exporting oil and has enough hard currency to buy the arms on standard commercial terms, the sources said.

Having money to buy modern weapons is new for Ecuador, for many years one of the poorest Latin American countries. The military government, which seized power in February, 1972, has pledged to spend most of its oil revenues on economic development and some Ecuadorians question the wisdom of the arms purchases while there is still hunger and widespread poverty.

A factor in Ecuador's quest for new arms is fear of neighboring Peru, which in 1942 occupied a large chunk of Ecuadorian jungle at the headwaters of the Amazon River.

The lifting of the U.S. ban on arms sales followed a discreet exchange of "smoke signals" between Quito and Washington. Informed sources said. While the United States eased some of the restrictions placed by Congress on aid to Ecuador after the seizures of U.S. tuna boats, the Ecuadorians reportedly moderated their criticisms of American "economic coercion."

There was also a letup in the "tuna war," which began in 1962 when Chile, Peru and Ecuador declared a 200-mile territorial limit and required boats fishing within that limit to purchase

licenses. The government has decreed a new fishing law which, informed sources said, could open the way to joint ventures by Ecuadorian and U.S. interests.

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3d Accident Of Day on Road Kills Italian

LATINA, Italy, May 21 (UPI).—Biagio di Crescenzo, 33, crashed his car into a tree yesterday and was badly injured.

A passing motorist drove him to the hospital at Fondi, where doctors ordered him taken to Rome for neurological treatment.

The ambulance taking him to Rome hit an oncoming car. A passerby took him to the hospital at Latina, where another ambulance began taking him to Rome.

The second ambulance skidded near Rome's outskirts and smashed into another vehicle.

Police said the third accident killed Mr. di Crescenzo.

'Failed to Live Up to Moral Demands'

Some U.S. Protestant Leaders Having Doubts About Nixon

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP).—The White House Watergate transcripts have had a depressing effect on many religious leaders who have been supporters of President Nixon.

When the Rev. Dr. W. A. Criswell told about it, his voice was shaky. The elderman, pastor of the largest Baptist church in the United States, the First Baptist Church of Dallas, had supported Mr. Nixon and worked for his re-election. Now, he feels, the country is in a "time of grief and despair... Everybody feels this way. It's not just me."

The Dallas pastor is one of the most respected figures among the 40 million or so conservative evangelical Protestants in this country who have been among Mr. Nixon's strongest supporters.

The leading voice of the movement is the Washington-based fortnightly magazine Christianity Today.

The leading editorial scheduled for the magazine's next issue says of Mr. Nixon: "...The transcripts show him to be a person who has failed gravely to live up to the moral demands of our Judeo-Christian heritage. We do not expect perfection, but we rightly expect our leaders, and especially our President, to practice a higher level of morality than the tapes reveal."

Among evangelical Protestants, *Eternity* magazine is almost as influential as *Christianity Today*.

Executive editor William Peterson of Philadelphia, a Nixon backer in 1972, said that the transcripts "confirmed the fears we had on the whole thing. The evangelical community is about to get into the back room and find out how hypocritical everything was."

The profane language erased from the tapes "is just a surface thing," he said.

"There is much more concern for the deeper issues—the way he handles people, his lack of concern for the long term..."

Perhaps the most influential leader of the evangelical Protestants is Billy Graham. He has been a frequent guest in the White House and, in 1970, Mr.

Nixon made a personal appearance at a Graham crusade in Knoxville, Tenn.

Mr. Graham has said he was "unpleasantly surprised in some areas" as he read the transcripts. But he said that he wants to finish reading them and then think it through before commenting in detail.

Mobilized Support

The Rev. Dr. Harold Ockenga, pastor of the Park Street Church in Boston and president of Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary, used his considerable influence to mobilize support for the President among evangelical leaders.

Dr. Ockenga told a 1972 luncheon, whose guest list read like a Who's Who of theological conservatism in America, that he backed Mr. Nixon "because of the high moral integrity displayed in his public, personal and family life."

Last week, Dr. Ockenga said that while he had read only a few excerpts from the transcripts, he was "disappointed in the moral tone."

The Rev. E.V. Hill, pastor of Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church in Los Angeles and one of the few black clergymen invited to preach at the White House, professed no interest in the transcripts issue because the whole controversy over Watergate "took up too much time."

"If this nation would devote one-tenth of the time they've given to Watergate to finding housing and jobs and equal opportunity for people, we would have overcome 10 years ago," he said.

In the black community, he said, "we don't care about Southgate or Watergate or whatever. All that's on the other side of the tracks from us."

Another black pastor, the Rev. James Richard, of Oakland, Calif., had a different view.

"I feel that no man is any higher than the laws of the state... I feel that one who is the head of the government should set the standard for this country and give the youth something to live up to."

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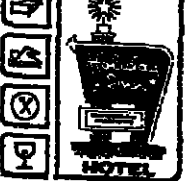
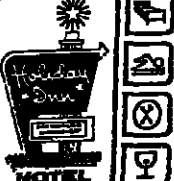
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Iran Warns Hanoi It May Quit Vietnam Peace-Keeping Unit

SAIGON, May 21 (AP)—The Iranian delegation has told Hanoi that it is not cooperating with the International Commission of Control and Supervision and has threatened to withdraw if the "uncooperative attitude" continues, officials said today.

Iran is the second member of the commission to threaten in the last week to pull out. Indonesia threatened to withdraw unless the Viet Cong and the Saigon government made it easier for the commission to carry out its duties. But yesterday, Indonesia announced that it will not leave as long as its presence is desired by the conflicting parties.

Iran joined the commission last September. It replaced Canada, which withdrew last July because of continued fighting, six months after the Jan. 1, 1973, cease-fire went into effect.

The Iranian action comes at a time when fighting has intensified across South Vietnam and the peace-keeping machinery established by the Paris agreement has been torn apart by deadlocks and disputes.

Fighting Near Phnom Penh
PHNOM PENH, May 21 (AP).—Fighting erupted on the outskirts of Phnom Penh today for the first time in two weeks, the Cambodian command reported.

Insurgents fired rockets into the northern outskirts of the city, wounding at least three persons, military sources reported.

It was the first time rockets had been fired in the Phnom Penh region in five weeks.

The command said that Khmer Rouge insurgents attacked a government outpost at Prek Leap, five miles north of the capital on an island at the confluence of the Mekong and Tonle Sap Rivers.

On the east bank of the Mekong a series of attacks was reported around Prek Luong village. Prek Thong, Wat Pun Phnom and Prek Tameak, five to 15 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, the command said.

Elsewhere in Indochina South Vietnamese forces kept up a counteroffensive against a North Vietnamese thrust in a strategic area 25 miles north of Saigon.

Government planes and heavy artillery struck suspected Communist positions in the village of An Dien, 11.2 miles southwest of Ben Cat, which was captured by the North Vietnamese on Friday.

Civilian Government Resigns In Thailand Following Unrest

BANGKOK, May 21 (UPI).—Thailand's interim civilian government resigned today following a public outcry against its performance since the ouster of a military regime last October.

A military alert was declared throughout the country.

In declaring the nationwide alert, the commander in chief of the army and national security, Gen. Kris Srivara said that it was "not a preparation for a coup." He described the move as a precautionary measure.

A government spokesman said that Premier Sanya Dharmasakti sent his resignation to King Bhumibol Adulyadej, who called on Mr. Sanya, a lawyer, to head a temporary government after riots toppled the old cabinet.

Besides criticism over inflation and a rise in crime, there have been demands in the last few days for a cabinet shuffle to eliminate ministers who were held over from the former military government.

In addition, students have threatened to protest over the

reinstatement of a controversial university rector who was removed from his post last year.

The government spokesman said that Mr. Sanya's resignation, effective tomorrow, means the dissolution of the government, but Mr. Sanya and his ministers will stay on in a caretaker capacity until a new government is formed.

There was no immediate indication whom the king would ask to form a new government.

Mr. Sanya had been expected to remain in office until a new constitution had been prepared and a new parliament elected.

He originally scheduled the elections for next month, but progress of the constitution fell behind the original schedule and voting is not expected to take place until next year.

"The government has arranged for the drafting of the constitution and presented it to the National Assembly on schedule," the government spokesman said.



IN ACTION—South Vietnamese troops, backed by tanks and armored personnel carriers, moving against Viet Cong and North Vietnamese positions yesterday 25 miles north of Saigon, as heavy fighting raged in area.

Change in Goal, Tactics Since GIs' Pullout

Anti-War Groups Focus on Halting U.S. Aid for Indochina

By Carol Clifford

WASHINGTON, May 21.—On Oct. 21, 1967, Larry Levin and 100,000 other demonstrators marched through lines of soldiers and federal marshals to the walls of the Pentagon in a protest against the Vietnam war. Today Mr. Levin is still trying to end the war, but his tactics have changed.

"We see now how the war is happening," he said, "and how it has to be stopped—through the United States Congress."

In contrast to their demonstrations, marches, and skirmishes with police and National Guard men in the 1960s, the peace movement today is quiet, less visible, but still very much alive. "People who think the peace movement is dead," Mr. Levin said, "have been looking in the old places."

Mr. Levin is on the staff of the Coalition to Stop Funding the War. Made up of more than 30 religious, social-action and peace organizations, it seeks to halt all U.S. aid to Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos by putting pressure on congressmen. It serves as an information office for other groups, coordinates anti-war efforts and conducts telephone alerts before key votes in Congress.

It also drafts legislation and talks with members of Congress and their aides about U.S. involvement in Indochina.

"Although the administration talks as though the war is over," Mr. Levin said, "it is important to understand that U.S. involve-

ment in Indochina has only changed, not ended. Massive aid is still part of the process of the last 12 years. We started with advisers, and when that didn't work we brought in troops, then bombing. Then we went into Cambodia.

"And when all that failed because of resistance throughout Indochina and opposition in the United States, the government was forced to continue surreptitiously by funding repression."

The recent defeat in Congress of the administration's request for additional military aid to Saigon, largely a result of efforts by the peace forces which, in the last year, have developed a unified congressional strategy.

When the request for aid was made known, the coalition began organizing its campaign. Concentrating on 30 senators and 76 rep-

resentatives it tabbed as the "swing" votes, the coalition contacted anti-war groups around the country, which in turn worked locally, gathering the support of churches, newspapers, unions and other groups.

Mr. Levin was optimistic about future successes. "There is increasing resistance in Congress to the Nguyen Van Thieu government, even among moderates," he said.

Defeat of the administration request, according to Mr. Levin, shows that the peace movement has not lost strength. "Large demonstrations aren't happening much anymore," he said. "But there is a lot of activity on a different level."

Educational campaigns aimed at action, particularly action directed at Congress, have been a major part of efforts by peace groups, based on slide shows, films, leaflets and newsletters.

Fred Branfman, director of the Indochina Resource Center, has also been focusing on Congress. Testifying last week before the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, Mr. Branfman accused the Nixon administration of subverting the public and congressional mandate for peace. He called on Congress to take the initiative in ending the war and to move away from "global policeman" away from "silent and willing partnership in a presidential dictatorship."

Mr. Branfman testified that the United States has spent \$32 billion on Indochina in the fiscal

year 1974. Of that amount, he said, only 3 percent went for reconstruction and humanitarian aid.

Mr. Branfman, who visited Saigon last year, suggested a "pause for peace"—all U.S. aid to Indochina except emergency food aid would be halted to allow progress toward a political settlement.

While Vietnam is by no means a dead issue for any of the peace groups, some give priority to such issues as disarmament defense spending.

Women Strike for Peace was founded in 1962 out of concern over nuclear fallout and escalation of the arms race. Vietnam was for a while their main preoccupation. But now, says Edith Villalago, a founding member, the group is returning to its original program.

"Real disarmament" is the long-range goal of SANE, which says it is an organization for a sane society. According to Sandy Gottlieb, its director, "we're still piddling around with future limitations—so that arms levels can't be raised—but we haven't yet touched the arms already here. Until there is a substantial cutback in power in the military-industrial complex, nothing fundamental will change."

SANE's educational campaign is geared toward "Middle America," according to Mr. Gottlieb. "We try to show people what it's costing them. The money poured into defense is money that won't go for schools."

Los Angeles Times

Göteborg, Geneva and Seoul

All Hostages Win Freedom From Gunmen in Three Cities

GÖTEBORG, Sweden, May 21 (Reuters).—A young gunman surrendered to police today after his doctor talked him into coming out of the pharmacy where he was holding five women as hostages.

The gunman, in his early 20s, was identified by one of the hostages, who threw a piece of paper with his name on it through an open window. Police were then able to contact a doctor who had been giving the man psychiatric treatment.

The doctor and a policeman reasoned with the gunman, a former convict, for an hour before he was finally coaxed into giving up his submachine gun and releasing the five women. He was taken to a hospital for treatment.

Sought Release of 2

His demands were for the release of two Swedish criminals, Jan-Erik Olsson and Clark Olofsson, who are serving jail sentences for holding four hostages for nearly six days in a Stockholm bank last August.

The gunman also demanded that a German drug smuggler, Karl Paukisch, who is serving an eight-year sentence, be freed.

It was the third case of its kind in less than a year in Sweden. In addition to last August's bank incident, there was the case two months ago of a gunman holding a woman prisoner at the Belgian Embassy overnight before surrendering.

24 Freed in Seoul

SEOUL, May 21 (AP).—Three gunmen were caught napping by one of 24 hostages held in a Seoul tearoom and were arrested today by policemen and soldiers summoned by the hostage.

The hostage, an employee of the tearoom, telephoned police when the men fell asleep after holding their captives at gunpoint for 20 hours.

The ordeal began when the three allegedly stole an automobile, killed a police officer during a chase through Seoul and commandeered a bus to the Myeong-Dong, one of Seoul's busiest business districts, where they entered the tearoom.

Hunt in Switzerland

GENEVA, May 21 (Reuters).—Swiss police were today hunting an armed bank robber whose three French accomplices were rounded up in a daylong hostage drama yesterday.

The bandit still a large escaped

with one companion when surprised the four men as held up a small bank near Geneva. The four fled, but had been wounded by police as later captured.

The two other hooded men in the bank had seized women employees as hostages bargained with police for 11 hours to obtain a safe passage. As darkness settled, they and the two terrified women car provided by police and off into the night.

They released their unharmful in the city center then abandoned the car. Tracker dogs, police traced to a nearby construction site arrested them without a shot.

Shootout Kills French Basque Held by Spaniards

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain 21 (UPI).—Authorities today tured a French Basque who allegedly fled after Spanish companions were in a seaside gun battle with police yesterday, police said.

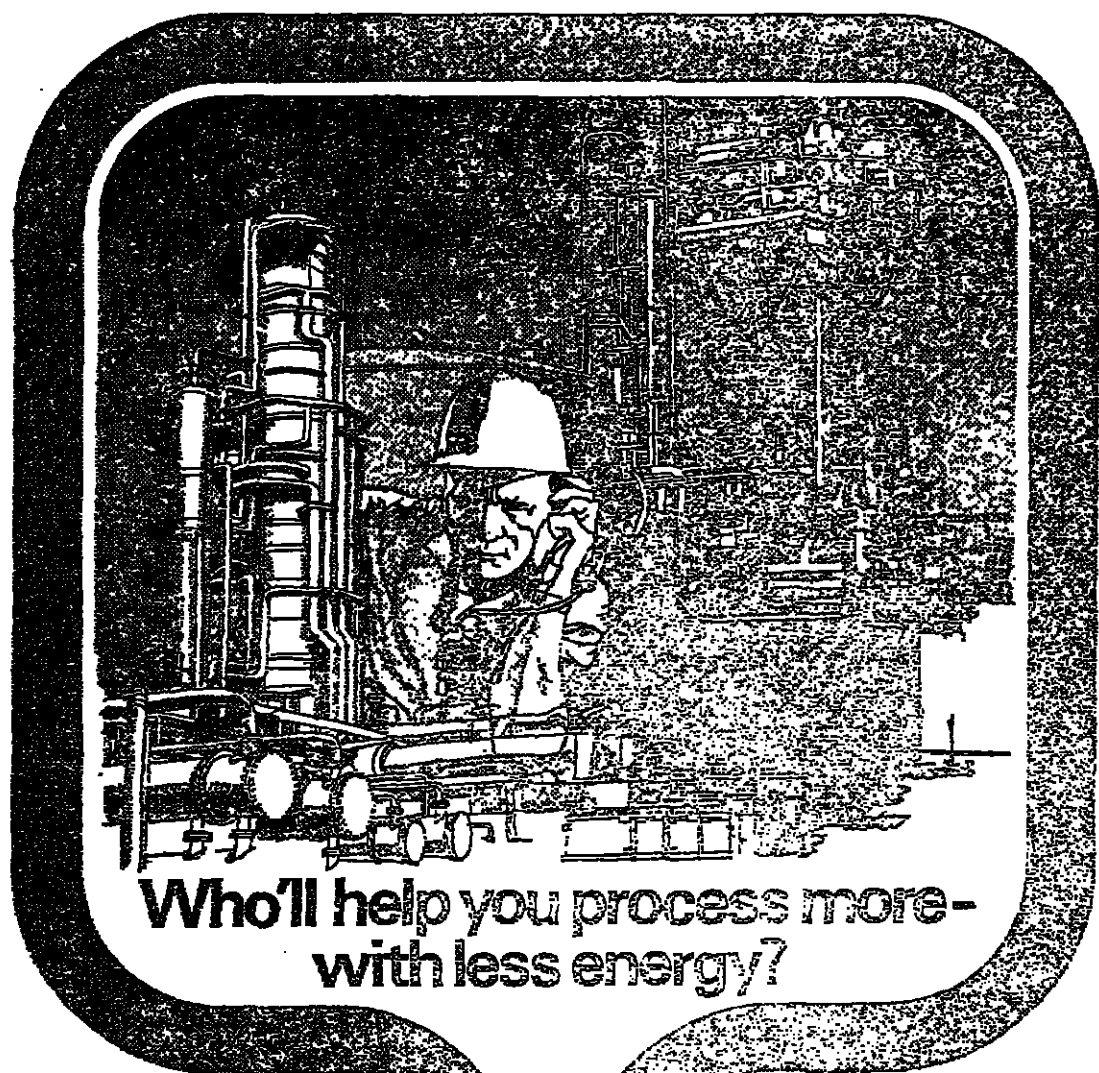
The sources said the was captured in the hills near the French border police units patrolling with a female accomplice was a yesterday in a getaway car the border, they said.

In a statement, the police the two Spaniards killed, members of the separatist organization "Basque Homeland Liberty" (ETA), which has waged a guerrilla war against the police in the Basque of northern Spain, often bases in southern France.

They said the two-ide as Jose Luis Mondragon 27, and Roque Javier Villada, 21—were killed as small motor launch approached the Spanish beach from when told to stop, they fire at police on the shore police said.

Munich Student Issi

MUNICH, May 21 (AP) lice riot squads moved or grounds of Munich University to clear out more 100 leftist students demon against the dismissal of a Marxist sociology professor Holzer.



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Impending Ban Spurs Sales At Fireworks Center of U.S.

By Wayne King

The day will be the most memorable in the history of America. It ought to be commemorated as the day of rebirth, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and fireworks from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward, forevermore.

DILLON, S.C., May 21 (AP)—There are no shows, games, sports, guns, bells or bonfires inside Fort Pedro, a long, low concrete building a few miles from here in the tourist complex known as South of the Border, just below the North Carolina line.

But there are fireworks—Fort Pedro is the nation's biggest fireworks store—enough fireworks to lighten the patriotic heart of John Adams or to send the pulses racing of any red-blooded American 11-year-old. Or 48-year-old, judging from the look of some of the customers loading up on rockets, thunderbombs, screaming missiles, towers of jeweled, roman candles, floral shells, hissing balls, whistling Jupiters, smoking blackbustards, comet urals, jumbo carnivals, stars and ombs, repeating Morals, aerial

Al Ahram's Editor Quitting to Head Publishing Firm

CAIRO, May 21 (AP)—All main editor of the official newspaper Al Ahram since February, is leaving his post to assume the chairmanship of the Kibar el Yom publishing house. Announcing his plans yesterday, Mr. Amin said: "It's very good. I am returning to my job. He and his twin brother, Iustapha, founded Al Ahram, Al Ahram's major publishing rival in Egypt, in 1944.

Ahmed Baha Eddin, a writer and columnist for Al Ahram, will take over as its editor. Hassan Abdel Kaddous, who presently holds the post going to Mr. Amin, will transfer to Al Ahram as a writer, reliable sources said.

The changes became known less than 24 hours after President Sadat conferred with his information minister and leading Cairo editors.

Mr. Amin, unpopular among some of the Al Ahram staff for trying to end their outside writing, has been criticized for attacks on government red tape and on restrictions of the press and for criticizing religious conservatives.

surprises, Vesuvius fountains and assorted other persuasive oddments such as a "road runner bomb," which is guaranteed to "smoke-run-whistle-explode" for only \$1.95 a dozen.

Business is brisk in Fort Pedro, as it seems to be at others among South Carolina's 3,000 retail fireworks outlets, the most in the nation. The Fourth of July is one reason for the good business.

Fortcoming Sales Ban But this year, there is an added reason. Within a short time, most likely by the time the Fourth rolls around, all fireworks will be banned from sale to the general public by decree of the Federal Consumer Product Safety Commission. Only "Class C" fireworks—those sold to the public—will be affected. The sanctioned displays put on across the country to celebrate the Fourth will not be.

Not will ordinary retail buyers be deprived of nonexploding items such as Roman candles, sparklers, rockets and the like. Moreover, present interpretation of the ban—which will not go into effect until 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register, which is expected soon—indicates that certain exploding items such as "reporting rockets" of the type that are into the air, explode, then touch off other small explosions across the sky, will still be for sale, although controls on them will be far stiffer than at present.

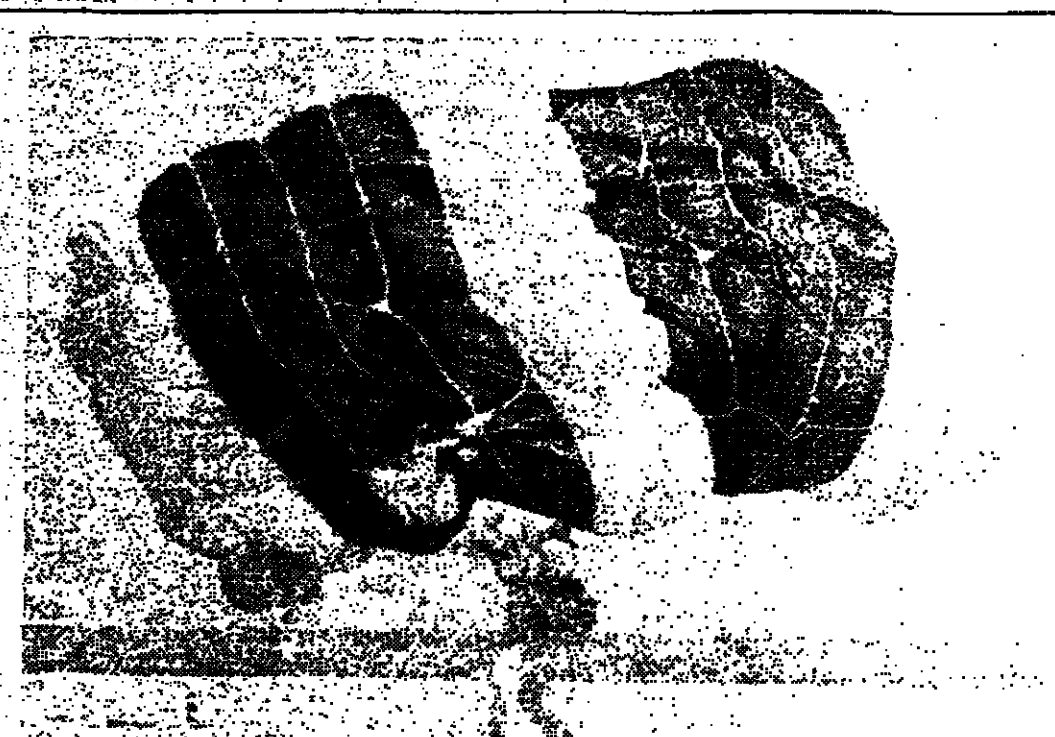
All of this bodes ill for the South Carolina fireworks industry, probably the largest of its kind in the country, because South Carolina is the only state on the Atlantic Seaboard that allows year-round fireworks sales. Just how badly sales will be hurt is unknown, but it is estimated that about 40 percent of fireworks now being sold will be banned under the new regulation.

Annual sales of all Class C fireworks are estimated at up to \$100 million.

If the attitude of Dramah Saleeby, the manager of Fort Pedro, is any indication, dealers are not pleased with the ban.

Gnats and Elephants "They strain at gnats and swallow elephants!" Mr. Saleeby said, after some rather eloquent profanity. "They should ban pork! The should ban whole milk! Cholesterol!" "They let any 16-year-old kid who can come up with \$5,000 buy a car that will go 150 miles an hour and go out and run over people. But an inch-long firecracker? I never heard of a kid getting hurt with one yet."

The Product Safety Commission disagrees. Last year, their figures indicate, 6,600 persons, mostly children, were treated in emergency rooms for fireworks injuries.



UNDER COVER—A member of the U.S. Army's Golden Knights parachute team about to be enveloped by his chute as he lands in show at Air Force base in Bellevue, Neb.

U.S. Reserves Land

Alaska Homesteading Ends After 66 Years

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, May 21 (AP)—The day of packing the kids, the dog and the family possessions into a station wagon and heading north to Alaska in search of free land is gone.

The publishing of Public Land Order 6418 last month marked the end of 66 years of homesteading here, and it was unexpected by most Alaskans. The order reserved the remaining 15 million acres of open-to-entry lands for possible use as national parks or other land-management projects.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Alaska was the last state to offer land for homesteading. Under the Homestead Act of 1862, a prospective land owner could stake out up to 160 acres of public land designated for homesteading.

First Settler in 1908

At least 20 acres of the land had to be farmed, and homesteaders were required to live on their tract for at least seven months a year for three years before receiving a government patent certifying their ownership.

The first homesteader to patent a 160-acre tract in Alaska did so in 1908, and more than 5,100 patents have since been certified to transfer almost 600,000 acres of land to homesteaders' ownership.

From the dozen homesteads that composed the central business district of the present city of Anchorage to the remote farms

in the Matanuska Valley, the acquisition of free land was how this state was settled.

In 1959, about 80 residents from Detroit, drove up the new Alasca

Soviet Embassy Opened in Dublin

DUBLIN, May 21 (AP)—Two senior Soviet diplomats arrived in Ireland today and opened an embassy in a downtown hotel.

They were identified as G.I. Stepanov and M.P. Degtyarev. Their arrival was not announced in advance and they were met only by officials and the resident Irish correspondent. This is the first Soviet embassy to be established here.

Anatoli Kaplin has been named ambassador to Dublin. His arrival is expected this summer, when an embassy building in the Dublin suburbs will be ready.

Highway to stake a homestead known as Cache Creek.

They had to hack out 20 acres of birchwood, had to haul water half a mile. Today most of those who made the trip still live in Cache Creek. Now there are color TV sets, pianos, roads and most of the amenities they left back in Detroit.

More than two-thirds of the applications for homesteads were never approved because of the inability of the homesteaders to meet the requirements.

"Ever try to farm land whose temperature goes from 70 degrees below zero to 45 degrees above?" asked Bob Jackstone, who sought a patent for land in the Brooks Range area.

The remaining acreage that was withdrawn a month ago was more than 100 miles from a road. People had to fly into the remote tundra areas.

The federal government retains about 97 percent of Alaska.

U.S. Experts Boost Estimate On Drug Deaths in Hospitals

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—A confidential report by a committee of experts on drug deaths in hospitals says that the Centers for Disease Control have underestimated their estimate of drug-induced deaths in U.S. hospitals from 20,000 annually to between 50,000 and 140,000.

Even the 50,000-140,000 range is "probably extremely conservative," because, says the committee, it excludes deaths in ambulatory and nursing-home populations. Marc Laventurier and Dr. Robert Tallie said in a letter to the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The committee's report, which was prepared in 1972, when Dr. Tallie, a physician and Mr. Laventurier, a pharmacist, combined a computerized analysis of records of the 380,000 hospital discharges with other data and found a 10-fold increase in drug deaths.

While Sen. Edward Brooke, D-Mass., the chairman of the Senate Health subcommittee, repeatedly cited the estimate in testimony before the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and the AMA, a similar initiative neither submitted alternative calculations.

The AMA, which opposed the subcommittee's report, cited a report in a journal showing that of all patients admitted to hospitals in 1970, 23 percent had one or more drug allergies and that of the patients, 62 percent were 65 or older.

For the law

As the AMA and other forces showed that the estimate of drug deaths was too low, the subcommittee's report was being revised. The committee is now working on a final report.

The overall mortality rate has not been "directly" attributed to adverse drug reactions in the Florida study, which proved the scientists said in their letter. It was almost double the 1970 rate that when applied to 32 million hospital discharges in 1971 yielded the 20,000 figure, the said.

More deaths, the report said, higher mortality rate, 644 percent, has been reported among

hospitalized patients in a Boston study, and a similar high rate has been reported in an Israeli study.

Consequently, the incidence of lethal reactions can be estimated from a low of 80,000 (0.18 percent incidence) to a high of 140,000 (0.44 percent), Dr. Tallie and Mr. Laventurier said. Their letter, dated May 13, has not yet been published by the AMA.

Sen. Kennedy released the letter at a Senate hearing at which the administration announced support of major elements of proposed legislation to reform the testing, advertising and promotion, marketing and use of medicines.

Strike at Docks Widens in Nigeria

Lagos, Nigeria, May 21 (AP)—A strike by 10,000 dockhands which has crippled the port of Lagos spread today to Calabar, Warri and Port Harcourt, paralyzing Nigeria's trade.

The two-day-old strike for better pay threatened famine-affected supplies being shipped to Nigeria for transport to neighboring Niger and Chad.

But a UN official said large quantities of grain stockpiled at the Apapa docks in Lagos were still being trucked north to Niger and Chad via Kano in northern Nigeria. "We are doing our utmost to ensure we continue to send our daily average of some 1,000 tons of grain," he said.

Canisters Set Off Rhine Poison Scare

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, May 21 (AP)—The discovery of three canisters of military chemicals in the Rhine River touched off a poison scare from Karlsruhe to the Dutch border.

But a U.S. Army spokesman in Karlsruhe said that the canisters, with American markings, were found to contain 50 pounds each of a calcium chloride bleach, which is toxic in great quantities but not highly poisonous, as German authorities had warned. The chemical was in unbroken, watertight containers.

Controversy Ends As Soviet Army Frees Scientist

MOSCOW, May 21 (AP)—Yevgeny Levich, son of Jewish scientist Benjamin Levich, has returned home after a year with an army unit in northern Siberia. Friends of the family reported today.

The informant said young Levich rejoined his wife and family here over the weekend following his release from the army.

The 26-year-old astrophysicist's arrival here ended his father's yearlong battle with authorities and an international protest campaign by scientists.

Although suffering from a suspected stomach tumor, the young scientist was seized in a street last May, while en route to a hospital, and inducted into the army in what appeared to be an attempt to pressure his father to withdraw his application to emigrate to Israel.

Benjamin Levich, an electrochemist and a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, is the highest-ranking Soviet scientist to seek to leave this country for Israel. The informant said Benjamin Levich and family—his wife, two sons and their wives—were still determined to seek emigration visas.

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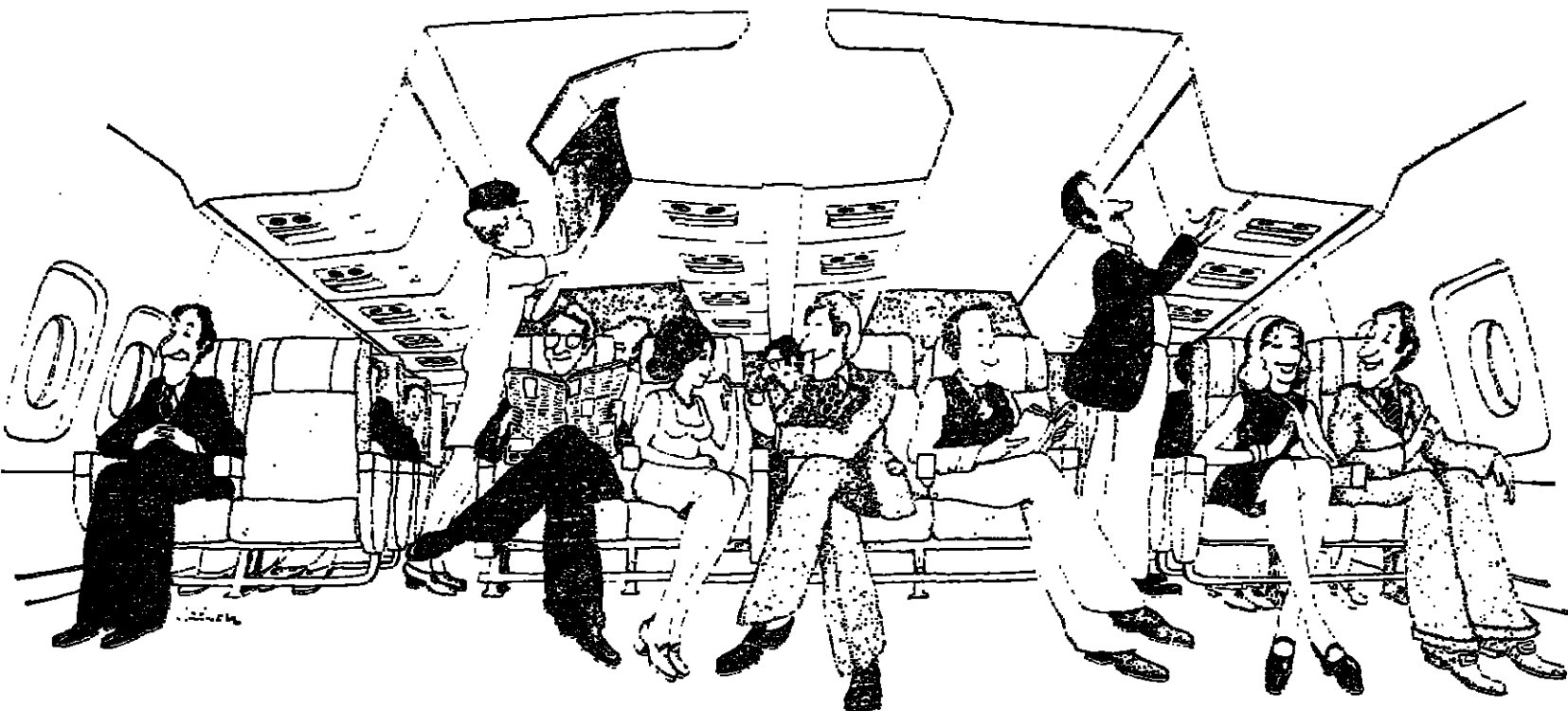
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Loyal to What?

A crackle of gunfire in half-deserted Belfast added an ominous note to a political strike that has already crippled Northern Ireland. The shooting, to be sure, was a very minor episode by comparison with the bombings in Dublin, in the Irish Republic, a wanton slaughter that is generally assumed to be related to the increased militancy in Northern Ireland. But bombings, however atrocious, can be ascribed to the lunatic fringe that seems to spread, nowadays, from the edges of every political movement. The guns of Belfast seemed an inevitable concomitant of the strike and the emotions that had given rise to it—and the question they raised was how many more would join in.

The Ulster strikers and the armed groups around them have been variously described as Protestants and loyalists. Since the actions of the "hard-liners" of Northern Ireland are about as far removed from any religious concept as, say, those of the Irish Republican Army on the other side, it would seem that "loyalist" would be the more appropriate adjective, but that poses the immediate problem: loyal to what? Not to the British government, certainly, since the strike and the accompanying violence is directed against an initiative taken by that government to restore peace to a much-troubled land. Loyal to Ulster? But it is Ulster that is being harmed by the strike. It is the people of Ulster who are being starved out and harassed for no conceivable practical or beneficial goal.

The only loyalty that can be found in the militant loyalists of Northern Ireland is to a way of life that was founded on two precepts: predominance of a Protestant majority on the spot, and a refusal to recognize that Ireland is an island—not a very large one, at that. The changes against which the strikers, gunmen and bombers are protesting are very moderate: granting an official voice to the Catholic minority in Ulster, and the formation of a Council of Ireland which could discuss, and presumably act upon, problems common to North and South.

This was not acceptable to the IRA committed to a united Ireland, or to the extremists of the North, equally determined to see Ireland permanently divided. Both, for all their use of modern means of killing, for all their defiance of authority, are prisoners—jailed within walls that a long and tragic history has erected. To them, those walls are a fortress against the invasion of rational ideas that threaten an artificial self-esteem, and induced xenophobia. But they are prisoners nonetheless, in which the militants would confine an entire people.

For Ireland, for Britain, this is an urgent dilemma, for which no easy or speedy solutions seem at hand. For the world at large it can only be another illustration of the difficulty of applying reason to the thornier aspects of the human condition and of curing the imbedded ills of historic errors and evils without the costly and often futile application of force and counterforce.

'Miracle' in Sight

A negotiated disengagement between Israel and Syria is not yet reality; but the decisions taken over the weekend give reassurance as to the good intentions of these long-time belligerents against all the provocations of extremist wreckers.

While details of the sensitive diplomacy that Secretary of State Kissinger is conducting have yet to be disclosed, it is apparent that the stumbling block was whether the new truce lines on the Golan Heights were to have promise of stability, or rather serve as a jumping-off point for future military action.

For negotiating purposes such abstractions have to be embodied in tactical realities, so the issue became the disposition of several obscure hills around the occupied town of Kuneitra. Israel had already agreed to withdraw from this abandoned provincial capital, but if Israeli military positions were to be permitted at certain high points, they could threaten Syrian life in the town. Conversely, Syrian artillery on the hills could pose a threat to Israeli settlements on the other side. Israeli suspicions were heightened earlier in the negotiations by Syrian insistence on regaining certain positions—as if

they intended to dig in for future harassment campaigns.

The breakthrough of last Saturday seems to have been Syrian President Assad's willingness to let key high points fall in a demilitarized buffer zone, thus reassuring both sides against the prospect of attack. Once this point became clear, Secretary Kissinger and his aides could not conceal their assumption that the other pieces of the accord would fall quickly into place. That is the process now under way.

Impressive under any circumstances, it is doubly significant that Syria and Israel are moving toward agreement under the shadow of last week's tragedies at Maalot and the Israeli reprisals against Palestinian camps in Lebanon. With passions on both sides running so high after these tragedies, it does credit to all parties that they decided not to lose the moment in a process of far-reaching importance.

It seemed extravagant some weeks ago when Egyptian President Sadat openly forecast "miracles" from Secretary Kissinger's current mediation shuttle. At this point, and barring unforeseen setback, that prophecy may not be too far off the mark.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Kleindienst Guilty

Former Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst's guilty plea in the ITT case suggests a dismally low standard of honor that President Nixon maintained for his administration. Mr. Kleindienst has admitted that he lied to the Senate Judiciary Committee during his confirmation hearings two years ago when he denied that the White House had ever interfered in his conduct of the ITT anti-trust case. In reality, President Nixon had personally ordered him to drop an appeal to the Supreme Court in behalf of the government.

The President knew at the time that Mr. Kleindienst had committed perjury concerning this episode. Yet, he did nothing to correct this deception of a Senate committee and swore Mr. Kleindienst into office as the nation's chief law enforcement officer.

As head of the executive branch of government, Mr. Nixon was within his rights in intervening in a major anti-trust suit if he wished to change the course of policy. But under any theory of free government, an executive has to be accountable to the

elected representatives and to the people. Mr. Nixon was not only unwilling to account for his action but permitted his subordinate to conceal it when questioned under oath.

By pleading guilty to a misdemeanor, Mr. Kleindienst has bargained his way out of a possible perjury conviction that would have cost him a prison term and certain disbarment. As it is, he is subject to no more than 30 days imprisonment, and even that penalty may be suspended. This is in marked contrast with the sentence of 10 months imposed on Dwight L. Chapin, former appointments secretary to President Nixon, for his perjury before a grand jury.

The difference is that Mr. Chapin pleaded innocent and went to trial, while Mr. Kleindienst is cooperating with the special prosecutor in providing information on the whole tangled story of the ITT settlement. However valuable Mr. Kleindienst's cooperation may be, the discrepancy between the two sentences once again tends to create an uneasy feeling about "even-handed justice."

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Giscard's Problems

Domestically France's immediate problem is spiraling inflation, rising at the annual rate of 16 percent. And Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the new President—who has been finance minister for nine years—may have to seek new solutions for past and existing economic problems. . . . In the field of international politics, France may perhaps break away from its immediate past because d'Estaing is no Gaullist. France has a significant role to play in a European Common Market, too, which is facing a distinctly uncertain political future.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

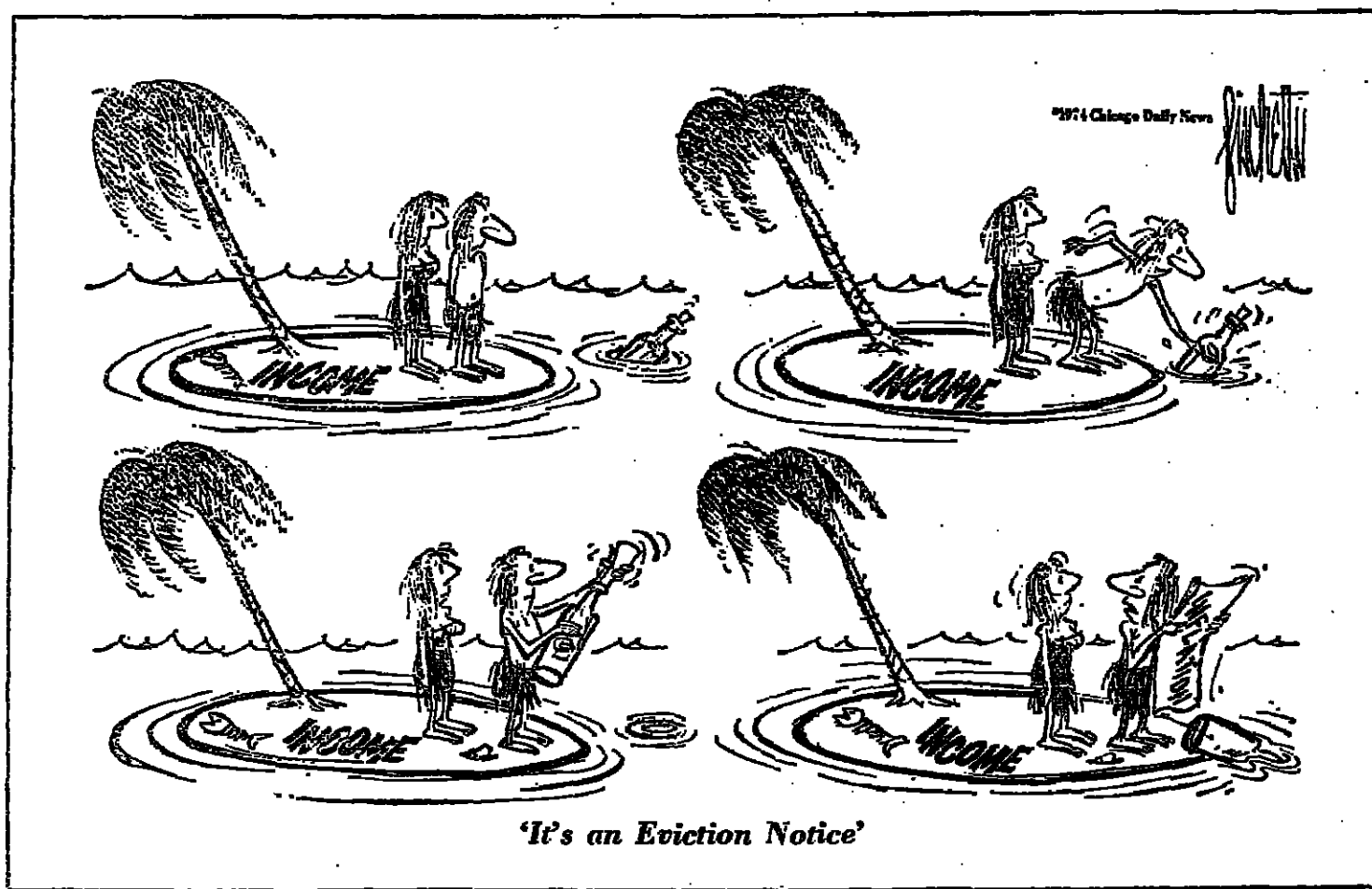
May 22, 1899

PARIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Pryce Hamilton, the noted travelers, have just arrived here from Nice after accomplishing the entire journey by automobile. In an 1895 Peugeot, which included some spare gear, water and extra gasoline, accompanied by their mechanic, the trio made the journey of almost 800 kilometers in a little over 11 days. To cover the same ground in the same time it would take three teams of horses, each doing over 20 miles a day and the journey would be far more tiring.

Fifty Years Ago

May 23, 1924

NEW YORK.—Dr. Eugene Pearl, biologist of Johns Hopkins University, has constituted himself a new target for the diatribe and defensive artillery of the anti-Evolutionists. But he has turned himself into a target by accumulating scientific data. He has shown that modern steady consumers of alcoholic beverages "have a better expectation of life at all ages above 30 than have total abstainers." His data has been extensively and carefully examined but that won't stop the Prohibitionists from attacking him.



Letter From Bulgaria: Effects of Détente

By Dusko Doder

SOFIA.—Last month, Bulgaria's government tourist office organized its first package tour to the United States. Normally this would be bigger news for the 130 Bulgarians making the 10-day American journey than for anyone else. Symbolically, however, it was a sign of the times.

Even Bulgaria, which is the Soviet Union's staunchest ally in Eastern Europe, has been influenced by détente. A few years ago the very thought of organizing tourist excursions to America would have been almost treasonous here. Nowadays package tours to the West are possible for deserving regime supporters.

This is not to suggest that any political or cultural liberalization is under way. The Bulgarians continue to run as tight a ship ideologically as any in the Warsaw Pact. But diplomats here say they have detected a new approach to economic and consumer problems that seems to be pragmatic and angled toward national interests.

Wage Policy

Last year's decision by the government to adopt a flexible income policy designed to reward individual merit and eliminate arbitrary wage leveling was successful. The Bulgarians did not go so far as some of their allies to widen wage disparities as a means of producing greater productivity but they have done enough to stimulate individual interest.

Yet, this is still the most egalitarian country in Eastern Europe and the people have the look of belonging to about the same social level—a sort of shabby middle class. There is plenty to buy in the shops, although some industrial goods appear inferior in quality. But the food shops are well stocked with fancy displays of fruit, vegetables and cheese, canned pheasant and a good selection of local wines.

There is about Sofia today a pronounced flavor of Moscow. A profusion of monuments to Russians and streets and establishments bearing Russian names are unmatched anywhere outside the Soviet Union. Politically, Moscow has figured prominently in all decisions made in Sofia since World War II. Indeed Bulgaria's loyalty has been so unassuming that it has brought the country a somewhat inaccurate image of a docile ally.

The good feeling toward Russia is genuine here and largely based upon the gratitude the Bulgarians feel for Russian military help in the wake of Turkey's brutal suppression of a Bulgarian national uprising in 1876.

The principal monument in the city is an equestrian statue of Alexander II, the Russian czar who liberated Bulgaria from five centuries of Turkish occupation. Behind the czar's statue is a huge church with golden domes erected to commemorate the liberation and Russia's contribu-

tion to it. The church is named for a 13th-century Russian prince and saint, Alexander Nevsky.

The pro-Russian feeling is also reflected in general willingness to speak Russian and to accommodate a Russian-speaking visitor without the hints of hostility one encounters in other East European countries.

Undoubtedly Bulgaria's accomplishments over the past three decades are due to a large extent to Soviet assistance for development of industry and agriculture—estimated at well over \$2 billion. But while Bulgaria's eight million people obviously enjoy a higher living standard than the Russians, they seem to suffer from the absence of cultural vigor and intellectual ferment.

A predominantly agricultural country before World War II, Bulgaria since the war has remained somewhat shut off from the rest of the world. The Bulgarian newspapers are still spreading Communist ideals with fervor and almost excessive enthusiasm. One doesn't find here that touch of cynicism common in Poland, Czechoslovakia or

Hungary. The Bulgarians seem to be true believers and their sense of what is going on outside Bulgaria seems rather dim.

An American woman, who speaks good Bulgarian, recalled how she was asked by an elderly peasant woman selling her produce at the market whether she thought life in Bulgaria was better than in the United States. Well, the American tried to field the question tactfully. "There are good points here and there," "But you like it better in Bulgaria," the peasant woman inquired. Getting a negative response, the Bulgarian woman suddenly turned around and walked off.

The Bulgarian leadership, which has been dominated by Communist party chief Todor Zhivkov since 1954, is trying to join the détente game on its own terms. Bulgarian officials have been telling American visitors that they are primarily interested in expanding commercial relations with the United States but that such cooperation would not be undertaken at Soviet expense.

There is a good deal of talk here about possible big American investments in Bulgaria and figures bandied around are hundreds of millions of dollars (last year the total U.S.-Bulgarian trade was less than \$30 million while in 1972 it was just over \$3 million).

In fact, several major American firms are said to have conducted exploratory talks with the Bulgarians. One American firm is studying the possibility of cooperation in the aluminum field. A major U.S. steel firm is said to be discussing a project involving the construction of a mammoth steel mill here (with annual production of 10 million tons).

The Americans are currently conducting a feasibility study on the steel project. As seen by the Bulgarians, the Americans would provide technology and capital investment, the Bulgarians would provide labor and some limited investment, while the iron ore for the projected mill would come from the Soviet Union. Bulgaria has no iron ore deposits for such a project.

Kennedy With a French Accent

By C. L. Salzberger

PARIS.—As the French see it, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing won his office Sunday by a whisker, but actually it was a landslide when compared with the famous victory of John F. Kennedy over Richard Nixon in 1960.

Kennedy was only 2 percent of the vote over Nixon (49.7 as against 49.5, with 5 percent going to Sen. Byrd) whereas Giscard gained the Elysée with a 1.4 percent edge over François Mitterrand. But in this French election there was a far heavier tint of right-versus-left ideology than in the U.S. prototype.

Yet the mere fact that the Fifth Republic had never seen so close an electoral race, encouraging comparisons with the Kennedy photo-finish, cannot displace the new chief of state. For, since the JFK political machine began its triumphant march in 1960 when Giscard was 34 (nine years younger than the late American President), he has deliberately chosen Kennedy as his model.

You: Image

He continually stressed an interest in youth. He built his image on the idea of vigor and freshness. Tall, handsome, his life-style is a French version of Kennedy's: rich, socially prominent family, lovely wife, handsome children, political ancestry.

One grandfather was a senator; a great-grandfather was a cabinet minister; both his own and his wife's forebears have been interested in public affairs. Her cousin, Prince Michel Pon-

lawski, descendant of a famous Polish line which gave marshals to France and Austria and a king to Poland, is his closest political aide. Ponlawski heads the Giscard "Mafia."

Giscard was interested in America even before he became fascinated by Kennedy. He spent six months in 1951 traveling across the United States without a penny in his pocket, doing odd jobs. But already, with a fine military record and a first-class education behind him, he was encouraged by his father, the wealthy boss of almost as many enterprises as the late Joseph P. Kennedy.

He might easily have become a snobbish intellectual but took pains to round out his personality and develop popular appeal: accordion playing, sports (mountaineering, skiing, swimming, village football, hunting, piloting his plane). And he encouraged similar interests among his "Mafia," just as Kennedy had done. Thus Ponlawski is himself a swimming and skiing champion.

By 36 the youngest French finance minister of this century; by 1982, the new President had founded his own party, De Gaulle, aware of Giscard's thrust toward power, said: "One day he will betray me. Let's hope he does it well."

Now Giscard has at last attained the goal he set himself, the most youthful chief of the French state in almost four generations. What does he intend to do with the power won?

Obviously he hopes to unite a riven France momentarily split into right-wing and left-wing halves, becoming "President of all the French." But he intends to rule, not reign, not weakening the executive powers granted by the Fifth Republic's constitution to its president.

He has already made clear he will bring "new men" into the government and, like Kennedy, without losing time. Momentum is likely to be the theme in coming weeks.

Internally, he will obviously have a difficult time applying his determination to curb inflation and keep the franc strong while carrying out some of his campaign pledges to equalize existing social and wage burdens. His monetary view should help reaffirm a strong friendship with West Germany, now also headed by an ex-finance minister, his friend Helmut Schmidt, with whom he will confer next month.

Europe Emphasis

Giscard is unlikely to dramatically alter French nuclear policy or to change the odd-man-out NATO allegiance. His foreign policy emphasis will be on "Europe," where he hopes to see France play a positive yet more accepted role.

In this respect he opposes re-negotiation of major terms covering Britain's Common Market entry. He wants to see the United States a "partner" but in no sense a "participant" in the European organization. He would oppose consultation with Washington, prior to reaching his own decisions.

It is improbable Giscard d'Estaing will initially sacrifice continuity to change in any fundamental sense. The French he seeks to mold will be more efficient and will give a more youthful and liberal impression. It is likely to produce a compromise formula—more leeway to Fourth Republic politicians under a streamlined Fifth Republic executive.

Beirut.

White House Jesuit

I never thought that I would ever applaud an article by Bill Buckley. Although I am a compulsive reader, I usually turn off in irritation after the first paragraph or two of his opinionated prose.

Nevertheless, I went right through to the end of "Using the White House Jesuit" (ET, May 16), and even though I suspect it's a case of one prejudice being canceled out by an even stronger one, I can't help cheering his fine, cutting analysis of some of Mr. Nixon's recent maneuvers.

HENRY J. K. BEWER.

Madrid.

in terms of law—and the integrity it demands.

Mrs. JULIAN E. ADLER.

Paris.

The attempt made by William Safire (ET, May 14) to conjure up the terrifying consequences of impeachment seems to be based on questionable premises. It is far from clear that an "indictable crime" is the only basis for impeachment or even less certain that "Nixon is not the type to plea bargain." Quite the contrary, it seems that Nixon is capable of anything to save his (unelected).

CARL VAN TASSEL.

Paris.

Mr. William Safire may now belong to journalism, but his head is still in the White House. His suggestion to circumvent presidential impeachment (ET, May 14) as specified in the U.S. Constitution smacks of the "Water-gate" mentality. To equate possible future outcomes of the impeachment process to a bryching is indicative of the selective application of law which has characterized this administration and pushed it into such deep troubles. If we fear the Constitution, then we should urge its change through the procedures specified in that great document. Mr. Safire's opportunistic posture is the very essence of the tyranny which he says is not upon us.

G. GUNDERSON.

Letters

Rooting for Root

S. T. Zoller's erudite attack (Letters, May 18) on Waverley Root's column on food is Latin to me. I think Mr. Root does a helluva good job (pardon my French).

C. T. STOTLAR.

Paris.

Under the Spell

Amazing that William Safire would regard trial in a court of law for illegal and criminal offenses of an impeached and convicted President as "retribution." Amazing in the face of a House Judiciary Committee that has certainly not started the proceedings in the white heat of violent, precipitate partisanship. Why would Mr. Safire find the idea of carrying justice full circle to its required conclusion an act of revenge? Perhaps it is because Mr. Safire is still under the spell of his former employer whose thinking has been over-weighted by political and personal considerations. But the majority of our citizens are learning to think

Impeachment An Analysis Of Its Impact

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The presidency so dominates my thinking about the world that many people impeach me. But analysis makes a liar of it.

The most important recent events show that peace and domestic tranquility do not depend at all on President Nixon. The President's weakness has gravely economic problems, these could be vastly eased the appointment of the right man to manage economic policy.

In the international arena, greatest potential troublemaker the Soviet Union. But the chief focus of Soviet animosity remains Communist China.

If only to isolate the Chinese the Russians are eager to re-agreement with the United States and Western Europe on a control and trade. Perhaps main reason Henry Kissinger has been able to negotiate a disengagement agreement between Syria and Israel is that Mos has not stood in the way.

Benign Stance

The benign Soviet stance is a counterpoint in Western Europe. The new French President, Val Giscard d'Estaing, is noted for disposition to cooperate with Washington. Harold Wilson: Helmut Schmidt, who have to power in Britain and Germany, lean heavily on American ties. So for the time since 1958, the United States does not have to court Europe a potential source of trouble. With Russia and Western Europe not actively working against Washington, nothing very serious can happen to affect this country's international position.

As to domestic tranquility, present moment provides a good index. Graduation is usually marked by student demonstrations, and the onset of the summer tends to bring racial riot. But the campuses are not calm. At one I visited last year, a dean remarked that four years ago he was meeting round clock with students to prevent occupation of the buildings. I year, his chief encounter with students was in a soft case.

In the racial field, the shut out between the Symbionese Liberation Army and the police Los Angeles is highly revealing. The far-out, eccentric charge of the SLA demonstrates limited appeal that violence acquired for those interested in improving race relations.

The police, despite an unparalleled concentration of force in black neighborhoods, are hitting innocent persons by bullets, spray and not so spray. In officials, in other words, have developed a sensitivity about community feelings, and that is perhaps the best of all possible safeguards against racial violence.

Unfortunately, the easing of international and internal tensions has not been accompanied by success in managing the economy. The latest figures for the first quarter of this year show inflation bowing along at a rate of 11.5 percent, while gross domestic product has dropped at a rate of 6.3 percent. The meaning of these numbers is that efforts to restrain inflation could lead to severe recession unless the economy is managed carefully, discriminatingly, as at present, economic policy is so much being managed as for over.

George Shultz, who used to manage the economy as Secretary of the Treasury, has gone. Herbert Goldhamer, who was it as chairman of the Council Economic Advisers, is leaving. Rivalry to run the show developed between Secretary of the Treasury William Simon, the Director of the Bureau of Budget, Roy Ash. Both men the broad experience in government and economic theory to the job well. A third possibility, John Dunlop of the Cost of Living Council, who was the staff to the President's chief of staff Alexander Haig, by the sheer of his personality.

The result is that economic policy is now adrift. Even so, that could be taken to limit increases in the construction health fields are not being made. There is at least a chance that round of cost-of-living wage increases could set in motion a new wave of inflation.

But these difficulties are available. What is required is that President appoint a coordinator of economic policy who has breadth and toughness of Dunlop. The fighting will be moderated, and there could be developed a steady policy to subject to the interplay of power, ties as advanced or rebuffed, the rapidly changing moods of President and Gen. Haig, country would then be read live with the impeachment.

That Food Dictionary, a Mislaid Year and Logorrhea

By Waverley Root

PARIS (IHT).—It may have come to the attention of diligent readers of the International Herald Tribune that I have been contributing to it, off and on, articles on food, usually, but not exclusively, on its edible aspects. Come to think of it, no great amount of diligence has been required. The hard thing would have been to miss them (though I understand that some readers try), for these pieces have been running, if my records are correct, since June 1971. They have been identified as adapted from a book ("Food: An Informal Dictionary") to be published by Simon and Schuster, and since they first began appearing in this newspaper I have received hundreds of letters from persons who want to know when the book is coming out (some of them, God bless them, had even been to bookstores to ask for it). It is a good question.

All those readers may have noted that the explanatory note originally referred to a book to be published soon by Simon and Schuster. The word "soon" was quietly scuttled quite a while ago, with the reluctant consent of everybody concerned, including Simon and Schuster, the most patient of publishers, who are nevertheless, at a guess, the ones who would most like to have an answer to this question.

It was put once more a little while ago by a reader who phrased it so succinctly and pointedly that perhaps, by answering him in public, I can respond simultaneously to all other questioners, past and future. "I suggest that many would welcome more information on Mr. Root's forthcoming book," he wrote. "Exactly when it will be published, how many pages, what is the cost, and other details would be appreciated. Well, I can take care of all those queries with a single answer: 'I don't know.'"

If this letter had reached me in 1971, I could have answered precisely. (1) The book will be published in the fall of 1973. (2) It will be 150,000 words long—say 500 pages. (3) It will cost \$10. This must have been true. It was in the contract.

1973 Mislaid

But man proposes and logorrhea disposes. What are the answers now? (1) Something happened to the fall of 1973: it got mislaid and I can't find it anywhere. As things stand now the book may get out, with luck, at the end of 1975; but 1976 seems likelier. (2) Of the required 150,000 words, I have now written 325,000 and I am less than halfway through; my guess is that I will wind up with somewhere from 700,000 to 800,000 words, enough, if by some improbable chance all of them get printed, to fill two fat encyclo-

pedia-sized volumes. (3) How much will it cost? Too much. Nobody in the book business dares to make guesses about future prices any more; book paper has gone up 30 percent since the beginning of this year.

What happened? The subject took the bit in its teeth and ran away with it, that's what happened. I know now how Sir James Frazer felt when, after setting out to dash off a brief monograph on a single obscure rite, he found himself in the embarrassing possession of the 12 volumes of "The Golden Bough." When you start to dig into the details of any subject, however peripheral, you had better look out or you will find yourself trying to write about everything, a difficult assignment.

A concrete example: A few days ago I was dealing with that important food fish, the cod. In the middle of a sentence I opened unsuspiciously what was intended to be no more than a parenthetical aside and before I could close it again I had to bone up on three centuries of Norman conquest (it was the Normans who converted Europe to preserved cod).

This happens all the time and one of the reasons why it happens is that everything has to be checked; you can't trust any of the authorities. I sometimes catch myself thinking that, on the subject of food, even the most revered reference books are always wrong. This is an overestimate, of course, provoked by frustration; but I should think it safe to assert that 30 percent of the information on food contained in the reference books is actually misinformation. (My prize trophy to date is a sentence of six words which contains three errors). The situation is getting worse all the time, for everybody rewrites everybody else, everybody files everybody else, and once an error gets into the files it never gets out again—especially if they are computerized files. It takes a long while to accumulate enough background to be able to recognize those cases in which 50 repetitions of the same statement do not represent confirmation of it by 50 different, independent sources, but only the echoing by 49 writers of a mistake made by the 50th.

The mail which I have been receiving from IHT readers since my food articles began running has often had the effect of expanding the job: readers with special knowledge in certain areas, or simply with questions, set me off fact-hunting in totally unexpected directions.

It never occurred to me, for instance, that there was anything particularly mysterious about caraway. I have inhabited the same universe as caraway all my life, and I knew exactly what it was—or so I thought. Well, I didn't, and neither, I discovered, did anybody else. Having written, in blissful innocence, in an article on anise, that "false anise is caraway; bastard anise is carvi." I received a letter from Mrs. Lois Hayna of Wheat Ridge, Colorado (the

IET gets around), asking what was the distinction between caraway and carvi. "This I will answer in five minutes," I told myself, reaching for my copy of Louis Lagriffé's "Le Livre des Epices, des Condiments et des Aromates," which rarely lets me down. It did this time, though, and I spent four months identifying caraway, a detective story so intricate that Harper's magazine published my account of it in August, 1972, while Mrs. Hayna's story appeared in The Harbarist, the journal of the Herb Society of America. The last word on caraway has perhaps not yet been uttered. Mrs. Hayna is now growing in her herb garden, to see what comes up, seeds of various members of the caraway family from four countries on three continents, supplied to me by Monsieur Paris, who, at 8 Avenue du Maine, not only maintains an exotic food shop, but also knows everything about all its contents (he has informed me about foods as different as the Caribbean custard apple and the Chinese star anise).

Catnip Question

I am often surprised by the subjects which provoke letters from readers. I almost skipped catnip entirely, a marginal subject, it seemed to me. It certainly never occurred to me that anyone would write in about it. Somebody did. I had reported, on what seemed the best of authority, that cats do not swallow catnip; they chew it, for the juice, and spit out what is left. A cat owner in America, informed me that her cat eats the stuff (this could have been a unique case, of course). I once knew a cat that ate phonograph needles, but I am sure no one would argue with me if I asserted that cats do not eat phonograph needles. The result of this query, to date at least, was the discovery that cats do sometimes swallow catnip, but cough it up again. Catnip, I am informed by a veterinarian, is a brush for the stomach. In the process of that constant attention to its toilet which is characteristic of cats, the animal licks off and swallows small hairs which irritate the stomach lining. They adhere to swallowed catnip and are regurgitated along with it. I have checked this phenomenon by experiment, but I would advise you not to follow this example if you have wall-to-wall carpeting, as I have—or had.

An incidental result of this research was the discovery that if Paris cat owners buy catnip in the herb shops along the Seine, they will be taken for a ride. France grows both of the two main kinds of catnip, but what they palm off on you (or on me, anyway) as *herbe aux chats* in Paris is not *herbe aux chats* at all, but *chénopode* (couch-grass) and cats turn up their noses at it. Another incidental discovery was that the same species of catnip affects cats differently, depending on whether it is grown in France or America; American catnip packs more punch. The last word has

not been said on catnip either. Believe it or not, at this moment there is a service a French cat named Chiffonette while champing away on American catnip and an American cat named Woodruff which is working out on French catnip. I sincerely it occurs to no reader to challenge my statement that lions eat catnip too.

Chewing gum was another subject on which I assumed it would be less than passionate. It almost got left out too. Two readers wrote, panting for more information about the gum, one of them from Mexico (the IET does get around). It also provoked letters from the Philippines (about the Ota apple), from the Seychelles (about the sea coconut) and from Sahara Desert (about the camel).

My card file is the heart of Operation Food, and is another why the dictionary is not likely to appear before—did I say Let's make it 1977. I find that its cards, housed in nine boxes, contain approximately 75,000 items of information. It is a considerable asset, from the point of view of storing facts a liability from the point of view of saving time. Each time I take a new subject I have to find out what information concerning it is tucked away in those nine filing boxes, plus whatever else exists in an auxiliary series of six others, plus what may be tacked in my three large four-drawer filing cabinets, plus what printed in the 23 general reference books which I consult for entries (including such impressive works as the 24-volume *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and the 10-volume *Grand Larousse Encyclopédique*), plus what may have been confined to any pertinent volume dealing with the specific subject under consideration among 200 miscellaneous food books in my collection. Just to make fun more furious, this store of information is growing all the time. The longest entry in my food dictionary so far is APPLE—words; but since it was written, 90 additional items of information have insinuated themselves into my card file and will have taken into consideration before the final version is ready for press in—did I say 1977? Make it 1978.

One last example of the frustration furnished by facts. I told myself, as I started my labors with AARON'S (an edible mullen), "An alphabetical list which does not have AARDVARK." Well, as I said above, "Man disposes." The aardvark, I discover, is eaten in Africa; and I have not been able to discover any other foodstuff whose spelling will permit to evade the ineluctable.

The last entry, it appears now, will be ZUCCHINI. Please not bring up ZUPPA ALLA GRECA or ZWIEBACK. These do come under the head of FOOD, which deals only with raw materials but of DISHES, my next encyclopedia but one (after DRI 1985, shall we say?

CANNES FILM FESTIVAL

Claude Lelouch's View of the 20th Century

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 21 (IHT).—*"Toute Une Vie,"* Claude Lelouch's latest and longest venture as producer-director-author, got boos and catcalls at its out-of-competition premiere at the Cannes Film Festival.

In a pretentious two-and-a-half-hour film, Lelouch has attempted a review of the 20th century, past, present and future. His qualifications for such an ambitious project may be judged by his contention that the death of Marilyn Monroe was an event of comparable importance to the

execution of Czar Nicholas II and his family.

Lelouch would tell his story in human terms, but he has selected old representational specimens: a crafty, cynical, get-rich-quick shoe manufacturer; his silly, spoiled daughter; and a small thief who becomes an arty movie director, recording their idiotic

conversations, mostly sour wisecracks, as though it were worthy of preservation.

He frames his coverage of 1900-2000 to illustrate the growth of the cinema, but his history of the movies is as muddled as his recollections of world happenings. The heroine's grandmother is discovered flirting with an early cameraman in a Paris garden at the turn of the century, the sequence being staged in silent-screen form. However, a few moments afterwards, the film whisks viewers to the 1914 battlefields to find that the talkies have already come in. Later there is a Technicolor travelogue about Hong Kong, New York and Venice with the father and daughter continuing their interminable gabble against the postcard scenery.

During the last quarter of this century, Lelouch predicts, the earth will be so polluted that hygienic breeding retreats will be established. He takes us on an excursion of one of the ghastly results.

As her director, Lelouch should have told Marthe Keller to stop smiling occasionally. She plays the 1900 grandmother, the departed mother and the daughter with the same open-mouthed smirk. No such dental display has been seen on the screen since Harold Lloyd. Miss Keller's three-decker interpretation suggests an endless Colgate commercial. Charles Denner is the doting father, Charles Gérard, always a satisfactory comedian, lightens the passage in which he appears. Gilbert Bécaud repeats several of his well-known songs. Lelouch has overreached himself with this pre-



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Moshe Mizrahi's "Daughters, Daughters" from Israel is on a relatively minor scale, but like its German companion, proves more impressive than many of the grandiose productions that have been seen here. A father is in despair because all of his children are girls. His longing for a son leads to hilarious complications. Shai K. Ophir as the be-

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مركز الاستثمار

K. Raises timate of orth Sea Oil Million Tons Output Is Possible

LONDON, May 21 (AP)—The rating pace of North Sea oil reserves in the last year has been so fast that the government said it will be self-sufficient in oil by 1980 and, possibly, the government said.

report to Parliament by the Minister of Energy contained an optimistic assessment of the North Sea oil reserves. It said that the future resolution of the chronic trade deficit suggested the country will be one of the few industrial nations with little or no dependence on oil supplies from the Middle East.

A very encouraging report on the point of view, said Eric R. Secretary for Energy, reserves are vital to our economic development. Our figures demonstrate clearly that this is a very encouraging report.

report estimated that oil from the North Sea would be a range of 100 million to 150 million tons in 1980 and be sustained at an annual 100 million to 150 million tons, or perhaps more, about the 1980s.

Up on Estimate
se estimates are about 40 million tons, or perhaps more, about the 1980s.

Latest estimates of production are based on the proven reserves of existing discovery. Assuming that further leads to an expansion of present fields and the discovery of new ones, production could reach 140 million tons annually by the end of this decade.

tain now obtains about 85 percent of its oil supplies from the Middle East. The huge increase in oil prices since last fall had a devastating impact on British payments balance.

Imports to Continue
r. Varley suggested that Britain would continue to import oil from the Middle East even after production surpasses the national demand, mainly because North Sea does not produce sweet or varieties of oil. He said Britain probably would use some of its production as

said the first commercial oil from the continental shelf was expected later this year, although delays in building action rigs and in obtaining titles would mean that the oil would not be brought ashore.

said a realistic expectation that production next year would amount to five million tons, or the 25 million tons used by the former Conservative government.

ard the end of the decade, he said, the oil levels previously expected would be surpassed. He cautioned all estimates at this point are subject to change because of difficulties involved in reaching the necessary deep-sea facilities to reach full production.

government's report said proven North Sea oil reserves are now 895 million tons in fields that have been de-commissioned. Including "possible" and "probable" reserves, the government's report said the total North Sea oil reserves are now 2.95 billion tons.

Gas Reserves
report also discussed natural gas reserves from the North Sea, that commercial production was under way for some time. Last year, output averaged three billion cubic feet a day and should rise to five billion toward the end of this decade.

reserves are put at 27,000 cubic feet as of last December, the "probable" and "possible" reserves indicate that total may be as high as 41,500 cubic feet.

report said further gas reserves are unlikely in the North Sea basin of the North Sea. The area has been extensively explored, although it is expected that additional finds will be made in the colder and northern basin, where sub-sea exploration is to be completed.

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Hannes Androsch

Schilling May Be Revalued, Aide Reports

VIENNA, May 21 (Reuters).—The Austrian schilling may be allowed to float higher in another de facto revaluation like the action the government took last week, Finance Minister Hannes Androsch said today.

In its move last week the government severed the informal tie of the schilling to the joint European float, effectively revaluing the currency by about 3 percent. The National Bank said the schilling would be allowed to vary as much as 9 percent—double the previous amount—against the other six currencies involved in the joint European float.

Bank officials said the action was taken to combat inflation.

Target on Inflation
In an interview today, the finance minister said the target is to bring inflation down to 7 percent next year. Last month inflation had pushed prices 9.7 percent ahead of April 1973.

Mr. Androsch said the government's stability program is the most important issue and action on the schilling will be taken if the situation calls for it.

Asked what action Austria would take if West Germany formally revalues the mark, Mr. Androsch said the government would have to reconsider the situation, again stressing the need to maintain stability.

The goal at the moment is to maintain Austria's adjusted links with the European float, in which the mark is the most important currency owing to the size of the German economy.

Oxy Finds Oil In North Sea

LOS ANGELES, May 21 (AP).—Occidental Petroleum, as operator for a consortium, said today it made an oil discovery in the British sector of the North Sea.

The discovery well, about 20 miles west of the Occidental group's Piper field, flowed at the rate of 3,000 barrels of oil a day in production test, Occidental said.

Additional testing is to be undertaken, stockholders were told at Oxy's annual meeting here. Oxy has a 35.5 percent stake in the new discovery. Getty Oil has 23.5 percent, Allied Chemical holds 20 percent and Thomson Scottish Petroleum holds 20 percent.

Occidental also reported today a 628 percent rise in earnings for the first four months of 1974—with profits at \$107.62 million, or \$1.84 a share, compared with \$17.3 million, or 20 cents a share, a year earlier.

Swiss Close Capital Marts To Aliens

Domestic Borrowings
Not Well Received

ZURICH, May 21 (Reuters).—Swiss capital exports in the form of foreign loan and medium-term note issues have been stopped for the time being, a National Bank spokesman said today.

The halt was decided upon after the two Swiss federal loans met with mixed results from investors. The National Bank said the 250-million-franc, 7 1/2 percent, 10-year federal loan was slightly oversubscribed, while the 200-million-franc, 7 percent, seven-year loan was heavily undersubscribed.

The government subsequently decided to increase the amount of the 7 1/2 percent loan to 280 million francs, while the amount of the 7 percent loan was reduced to 180 million francs.

The National Bank said it will take part of the non-subscribed federal loan bonds into its own portfolio, and will also provide support for the bonds quotations by private industry, which is faced with "continuously and rapidly escalating costs" that cannot be recovered adequately, he says.

However, profits in the first four months "both at home and abroad were most encouraging." But shortages of raw materials for the chemicals industry is making the situation "more difficult." Although profit growth within Britain "won't be as much as we expected," this should be more than made up for by sharper growth overseas, he adds.

The decision to halt capital exports in the form of foreign loan and note issues was taken in this connection. Foreign bond issues have always been highly popular on the Swiss market because they are tax-free and usually offer higher returns than domestic loans. The bank gave no indication how long they will be banned.

Wheat Crop In U.S. Soars

By H. J. Maidenberger

NEW YORK, May 21 (NYT).—The United States is about to harvest a "fantastic" record wheat crop that is expected to be only 6 percent below the combined winter, spring and durum grain output of 1973, the government reported yesterday in its wheat situation bulletin.

The report contributed to a broad sell-off of almost all commodities yesterday. Other factors that slashed prices for foodstuffs, minerals and fibers included the rise in interest rates, which makes the carrying of raw materials inventories costlier.

Normally, winter wheat accounts for two-thirds of the nation's total harvest of the bread grain. But this year, the harvest, now under way in Texas and which will reach into Kansas in two weeks, has been put at 1.6 billion bushels of 60 pounds each.

That would be 27 percent above the 1973 winter wheat harvest, and would compare with total output of 1.7 billion bushels last season. The U.S. winter wheat crop is completed by July 4, and the spring grains are planted in May and June for harvest in the fall.

The increase resulted from an 18 percent expansion of land given over to winter wheat last autumn and higher per-acre yields. Some 51 million acres are expected to produce 35.2 bushels per acre, compared with 33.1 last year and the record 35.4 set in 1971.

U.K. Seeks Fund Chief

LONDON, May 21 (Reuters).—British magistrates have issued a warrant for the arrest of Jerome Hoffman, the American financier who heads the Real Estate Fund of America, police confirmed today.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Fisons Looks Beyond U.K.

Fisons, the U.K. pharmaceutical and chemical firm, says the majority of its new investments will be made outside Britain. Chairman G.V. Burton says that one reason for concentrating spending overseas is "because the climate for manufacturing investment is more favorable overseas than in this country." Current British policies are not geared to encourage investment by private industry, which is faced with "continuously and rapidly escalating costs" that cannot be recovered adequately, he says. However, profits in the first four months "both at home and abroad were most encouraging." But shortages of raw materials for the chemicals industry is making the situation "more difficult." Although profit growth within Britain "won't be as much as we expected," this should be more than made up for by sharper growth overseas, he adds.

Fiat, Savien, Alfa Romeo Set Link

Fiat, Alfa Romeo and Sté Savien have agreed to jointly produce a new medium-cylinder diesel engine in southern Italy. Investment by a new joint company, to be one third-owned by each concern, is expected to exceed 10 billion lire (\$1.67 billion). Alfa Romeo is a subsidiary of the IRI state holding company. Savien is the truck subsidiary of France's Renault. The new company, to be called Società Franco-Italiana di Motori (SFIM), expects to sell 55 percent of its output to Fiat and Alfa Romeo, with the rest being exported, mainly to Soviet. The need for accelerated production of this type of motor is based in large part on the energy situation, which has turned attention to diesel motors, Fiat says. The only major makers of this type of motor currently are Mercedes, Peugeot and Perkins. The engines will be of three to six cylinders, producing between 40 and 100 horsepower each. Capacity of the planned plant was put at 1,000 units daily.

Con Ed Omits Dividend Forecast

More than 4,000 stockholders attending a tumultuous annual meeting Monday at Con Edison were told by president Charles Luce that no prediction could be made on when the 48-cent-a-share dividend would be resumed. The question of future dividends... will depend primarily upon the level of future earnings and upon the solution of the cash shortage which threatened the entire construction program, Mr. Luce said. He added that if the state-regulated company is not permitted to earn what it considers a fair return, "then the state should in all fairness purchase the entire Con Edison system." He quickly noted that he was not advocating that course. The New York State Legislature has approved a bill to enable the State Power Authority to buy two Con Ed generating facilities now under construction. Mr. Luce blamed the energy crisis, unpaid customers' bills and a one-third cut in its requested \$272 million temporary rate increase for the utility's financial woes. A stockholder drew cheers when he suggested that no executive salaries be paid until shareholders received their dividends.

Certain-Teed Sees Little Growth

Certain-Teed Products may not show any earnings increase this year if its real estate difficulties are not resolved quickly enough, says Richard Beid, director of corporate communications. The company is currently disengaging itself from this sector, following losses last year and a first-quarter deficit on the property investment side of over \$1 million. Without the real estate losses, Certain-Teed's first-quarter net would have risen to more than \$5.7 million instead of staying more or less static at \$4.4 million. Certain-Teed, 30 percent of whose stock is owned by St-Gobain-Pont-A-Monson of France, 14 percent by Turner & Newall of Britain, and 6 to 8 percent by U.K. institutions, turned in a net income last year of \$25.2 million.

Present System Said to Cause Distortion

U.S. Revamps Economic Data Reporting

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP).—Concerned that their business barometers are giving misleading signals of the nation's economic health, administration economists are trying to make their statistics more accurate and useful. They hope the revised readings will better pinpoint the causes of economic trouble.

Among other things, the economists are upgrading the calculation and analysis of retail prices and expendable income and expanding surveys of salaries.

The economists are also revising measures of how much U.S. businessmen sell and to whom, how much they spend for new factories and machinery, and how loud their plants are humming.

Innocent though these changes sound, some see dangers in them. Labor-union chiefs are boiling at plans to revise the consumer price index, which is used to help determine the size of wage demands and cost-of-living pay raises for millions of workers.

Because a broadened survey would include prices paid by many Americans besides the urban wage-earners now focused on, labor leaders fear it will understate living-cost increases for union members.

Inflation Ignored
Economists say government statistics may be prompting wrong economic decisions by the administration, Congress and industry if the readings are taken at face value. The main reason is simply that the indicators are not adjusted to allow for today's raging inflation.

Thus the government's 12 leading economic indicators, which often foreshadow broad movements in the economy, have zipped ahead at a 7 percent annual pace since last December, suggesting that the nation is in the midst of a business boom. But if price increases were screened out, these indicators actually would signal a sharp economic slowdown.

White House aides have been told by a special consultant that they do not know what is going on in the U.S. economy. "The whole federal establishment is ill-prepared in terms of data, models, analytical procedures and patterns of interagency communication for the tasks of forecasting and policy formation," asserts Karl Fox, economics professor at Iowa State University, in a little-publicized study conducted for White House economic advisers.

Prof. Fox reports he found "no evidence that any U.S. agency did an adequate job of forecasting economic developments during 1972-73." Indeed, he says he could not find one agency that had an adequate model of the world economy.

White House economic advisers are planning to revamp a number of economic barometers and to initiate some new surveys. Among the changes are:

- A major revision of the consumer price index, aiming to extend it to prices paid by 80 percent of the population from the present 55 percent.

- Development of an improved general wage index that would include new data on salaries and benefits of supervisory workers.

- Improvement of the wholesale price index, to include a new measure of petroleum product prices and to extend coverage to several new industries.

- Initiation of a new survey on consumer spending patterns.

- Start-up of an annual survey of production capacity at U.S. factories.

- Revision of the quarterly report on gross national product, to expand coverage to some industries not now surveyed.

Increase in Production Costs Less in U.S. Than Elsewhere

WASHINGTON, May 21 (NYT).

—Labor costs for each unit of production in manufacturing rose far less in the United States last year than in other industrial countries, the Labor Department reported yesterday.

The better U.S. performance in the key area of "unit labor costs" was particularly marked if the devaluation of the dollar's exchange rate against most of the other main currencies is taken into account. But even before the devaluation adjustment, U.S. unit labor costs rose less than in any other major country.

The reason was not an especially large increase in U.S. productivity, or output per man-hour, last year. Instead, costs showed a relatively small rise entirely because wages rose far less than in all other countries except Canada.

Hourly compensation in manufacturing rose last year by 7.9

percent while productivity rose 4.7 percent. This resulted in an increase of 3.1 percent in unit labor costs.

By contrast, hourly compensation increases in other countries ranged from 12.2 percent in Sweden up to 24.5 percent in Japan. Nevertheless, these countries had a better productivity performance than the United States—a rise of 18.3 percent in Japan and more than 6 percent in the others.

U.S. Inflation Declines As Cost of Food Drops

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP).

—Cheaper food slowed the increase in the U.S. cost of living in April to half the rate of increase registered in each of the previous three months, the government announced today.

The Labor Department said all prices rose six-tenths of 1 percent, leaving the cost of living 1.2 percent ahead of a year earlier.

The annual increase remained the biggest since the Korean war. The monthly figure compared to 1.1 percent in March, 1.2 percent in February and 1.1 percent in January.

The four-tenths of 1 percent drop in grocery store and restaurant prices combined was the largest in seven years. The decline in grocery store prices alone was seven-tenths of 1 percent, meaning a bag of groceries which cost \$16 in March cost \$15.89 in April. Restaurant prices edged upward.

Other Costs Rise

But the drop in food prices was not enough to offset rises in prices of used cars, clothing, fuel and a broad range of other goods and services. Used cars alone accounted for a quarter of the rise in nonfood commodities.

Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said the new figures show a dampening of inflationary pressures caused by prices of food and fuel, which accounted for 60 percent of the recent consumer price increases.

The April survey was taken during the week before Easter, well before manufacturers announced increases on some basic raw materials and manufactured goods including autos.

Another report released simultaneously with the consumer price index showed that inflation reduced workers' take-home pay by eight-tenths of 1 percent last month. According to Labor Department figures, reduced working hours and higher prices have eroded by \$11.20 the paycheck of a worker whose take-home pay was \$200 a year ago.

The department attributed the decline in rising prices and a declining number of hours worked. Gasoline prices showed a 1.7 percent rise over the month, the slowest increase since imposition of the Arab oil embargo last October. The average price for a gallon of gasoline stood at 53.7 cents for regular and 57.3 for premium.

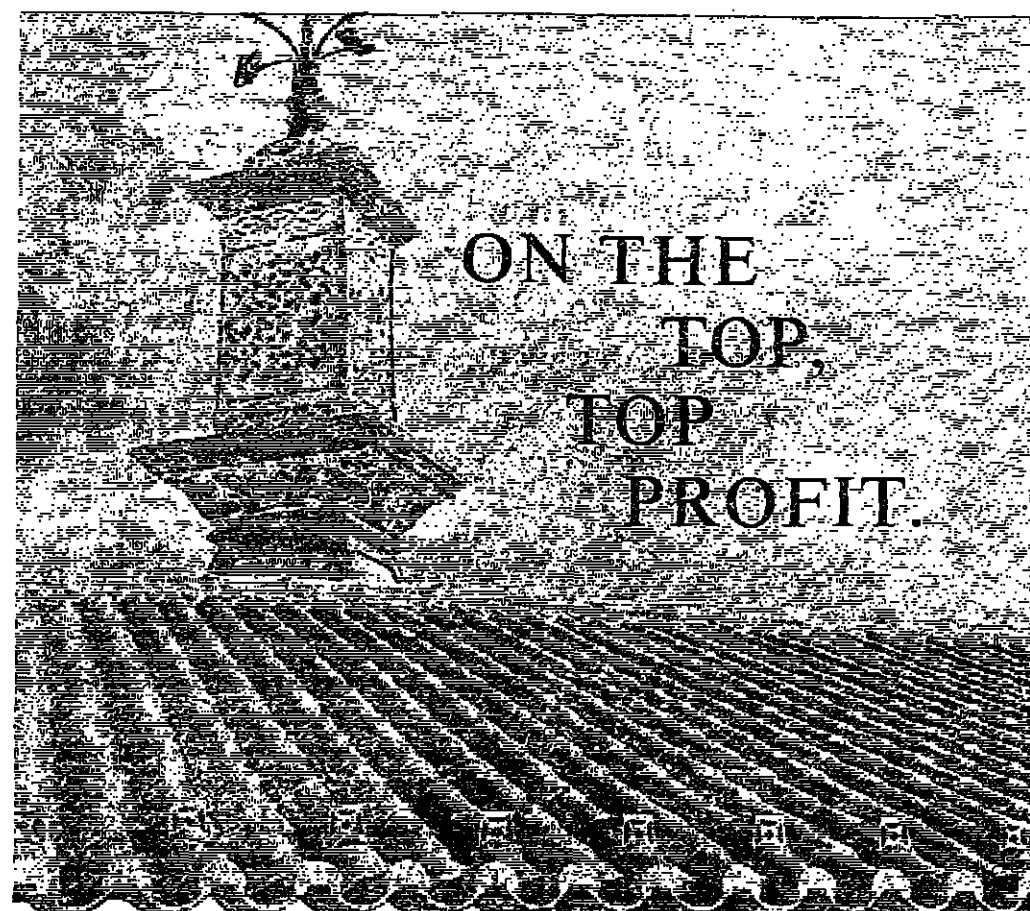
Goods Orders Surge
Meanwhile the Commerce Department reported that new orders for durable goods surged 3.6 percent in April, the biggest increase in six months, as bookings for autos rose sharply.

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Company Reports

Deere & Co.				Firestone Tire & Rubber			
Second Quarter	1974	1973		Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	603.5	537.4		Revenue (millions)	581.0	525.9	
Profits (millions)	28.9	43.1		Profits (millions)	44.5	42.9	
Per Share	1.31	1.51		Per Share	0.78	0.76	
First Half				First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,045.0	909.2		Revenue (millions)	1,536.44	1,458.05	
Profits (millions)	65.99	78.09		Profits (millions)	76.07	69.54	
Per Share	2.23	2.47		Per Share	1.34	1.23	
J.C. Penney				S.S. Kresge			
12 Weeks April 27	1974	1973		13 Weeks May 1	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	1,453.1	1,289.6		Revenue (millions)	1,136.4	914.9	
Profits (millions)	27.3	25.3		Profits (millions)	27.73	22.96	
Per Share	0.46	0.44		Per Share	0.23	0.19	



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LBI now in the Middle East

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South Africa, United Kingdom, U.S.A.,
Uruguay, Venezuela, West Germany.

LUXEMBOURG

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Securities Management Company S.A. will be held at the company's registered office, 16 Avenue Marie-Thérèse, Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, at 3 p.m. on May 31st, 1974 for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

- 1) To hear and accept the reports of the directors and the statutory auditor.
- 2) To approve the report of directors for the fiscal year ended 31st December, 1973, and the balance sheet and profit and loss statement at 31st December, 1973.
- 3) To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties for the period expiring on 31st December, 1973.
- 4) To ratify the replacement of Mr. René de Chochoy by Mr. Marc Horowitz.
- 5) To elect a statutory auditor to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
- 6) To decide upon the use of the corporate results of the fiscal year ending 31st December, 1973.
- 7) Other business.

Resolutions on the agenda of this General Meeting will require no quorum and will be adopted if voted by a majority of the shareholders present or represented and voting. Proxy forms for the meeting are available at the registered office and proxies should reach the company no later than 29th May, 1974. In order to be admitted to the meeting, holders of bearer shares shall have to deposit their shares with the following banks not later than 29th May, 1974: First National City Bank (Luxembourg) S.A., 16 Avenue Marie-Thérèse, Luxembourg, and Kredittbank S.A., Luxembourg, 33 Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg.

By order of the Board of Directors
Cecil ALTMANN.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	DM	£	L. L.	Gld.	Fr. Sfr.		
Amsterdam	2.6185	6.2500	105.74	87.70	41.19	6.9100	88.57	
Brussels (c)	37.71	90.8500	13.24	7.0923	3.94	14.455	12.9225	
Frankfurt	3.4715	8.9400		90.83	9.124	94.99	8.302	
London (c)	100.00		9.9575	1.181	1.03	6.304	90.73	
Madrid	635.00	10,1100	356.87	139.19		24.435	16,650	217.65
Paris	4.565	11.7250	148.800		7.6740	62.50	12.995	116.87
Stockholm	2.04			68.68				

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona: 8.9575; Ecuadorian: 13.40; Italian lire: 20.36; Japanese yen: 36.07; Mexican peso: 16.67; Norwegian kroner: 4.76; Polish zloty: 35.00; Portuguese escudo: 200.00; Rumanian lei: 24.00; Spanish peseta: 166.67; Swedish kronor: 4.76; Swiss franc: 5.00.

(c) Commercial franc. (d) Units of 100. (e) Units of 1,000. (f) Units of 100,000.

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Wynn Keeps the Dodgers Strong

13th, 14th Homers Top Reds



Jimmy Wynn
Dodgers driving force.

Injuries the Cause

ears' Butkus Retires

YORK, May 21 (UPI).—The National Football League has given other of its players great time not to the new Football League.

Butkus, generally regarded the greatest middle line in the game's history, and his retirement last night set the George Halas as the most courageous player of 1974 from the New York Football Writers Association.

"Bill Curry, president of the association and a center for the Houston Oilers, confirmed that his organization had rejected two offers from the grounds that they would bring 'undue risk of injury' and 'a unilateral change in working conditions'."

The changes that drew objections were a 15-minute sudden-death overtime period to decide the game and the punt rule requiring linemen of the kicking team to wait at the scrimmage line until the ball has been kicked.

The possibility of wide-open punt return with bodies crashing downfield is anathema to the players, Curry said.

Allen, the Redskins coach, brought to a meeting of the National Football League's head coaches here a film taken at a recent informal Redskins workout. He said it would show the difficulty facing officials in implementing another rule change.

This one allows a defensive back to hit a receiver only once beyond the line of scrimmage, thus eliminating the so-called bump-and-run technique.

Curry said he has four years a five-year contract and 400,000 coming. However, instead of signing one, he signed five one-year contracts, which lessened his obligation. Last week, he said they would pay Butkus \$1 million if he never plays again. However, there is an argument about that and it may end in the courts.

Changes Questioned

YORK, May 21 (NYT).—By George Allen and the

Wynn, the major league home-run leader, slammed a Jack Billingham pitch into the leftfield pavilion with Lee Lacy and Bill Buckner aboard in the opening inning. In the fifth, the Dodgers completed hit another Billingham pitch deep into the leftfield stands.

Wynn's four-run battle in gave him tops in the league for the season.

Tommy John, who set a Dodgers' club record for winning five games in April, won his first game in May and improved his won-lost record to 6-1.

The victory was the third for Los Angeles in three tries against Cincinnati and increased the Dodgers' lead in the National League West over the Reds to seven games. The Dodgers' 11th triumph in 13 starts broke a four-game Reds winning string.

Philie Phan, Cards 1

At St. Louis, Steve Carlton pitched an eight-inning and singled home the deciding run in the seventh inning to put Philadelphia in first place in the National League East with a 2-1 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Carlton, boosting his record to 5-3, was aided by two key double plays in beating his ex-teammates for the eighth time in 10 decisions since coming to the Phillies three years ago. Carlton got two batters to bounce into a double play, stopping an eighth-inning rally and Mike McBride to hit into another one in the ninth after the Cardinals had put two runners on with none out.

Padres 5, Astros 5

At Houston, Willie McCovey drove in four runs with two doubles and Fred Kendall knocked in two more runs to lift San Diego to an 8-6 victory which dealt the Astros a club-record 10th straight loss.

Cubs 3, Mets 1

At New York, Billy Williams' two-run single in the sixth inning gave the Chicago Cubs a 2-1 victory over the Mets as Burt Hooton pitched a 4-hitter.

Don Kessinger opened the frame with a single. Catcher Jerry Grote then threw Matt Alexander's sacrifice bunt into rightfield, allowing Kessinger to go to third, and Alexander wound up on second. Williams then singled off losing hurler Harry Parker.

A's 5, Twins 4

At Bloomington, Minn., Angel Mangual hit a triple and two singles, drove in a run and scored another to lead Oakland to a 5-4 victory over the Twins for its ninth victory in 12 games. The A's whalloped three pitchers for 11 hits, including three triples and a double, and left-handed Ken Holtzman, with relief help from Rolfe Fingers and David Knowles, notched his fourth victory against five losses. The Twins' Rod Carew got three hits and raised his American League-leading batting average to .418.

Players Association of some of pro football's rule changes came to light yesterday as many of the sport's renowned figures gathered for the annual dinner of the New York Chapter of the Pro Football Writers Association.

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Expos 4, Pirates 2

At Montreal, Bob Bailey connected for his 200th career double to help the Expos defeat Pittsburgh, 4-2. Bailey's two-bagger in the fifth inning drove home Willie Davis, who had singled with two out. Ken Singleton's single brought Bailey home to give the Expos a 4-0 lead.

Brewers 5, Tigers 4

At Milwaukee, Dave May's double off relief ace John Hiller drove in two runs in the eighth inning to give the Brewers a 5-4 victory over Detroit. The score was 4-4 when Hiller, who relieved starter Woodie Fryman in the seventh, walked. Charlie Moore to open the inning. An infield out put Moore on second and Pedro Garcia was walked intentionally. Tim Johnson singled to fill the bases and May followed with his double.

White Sox Recall Help

CHICAGO, May 21 (UPI).—The Chicago White Sox have recalled Lamar Johnson from their Iowa farm club in the American Association to replace Buddy Bradford, who suffered a broken collarbone when he crashed into the outfield wall chasing a fly ball last week. Johnson, 23, was leading the American Association with nine homers and 31 runs batted in.

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The possibility of wide-open punt return with bodies crashing downfield is anathema to the players, Curry said.

Allen, the Redskins coach, brought to a meeting of the National Football League's head coaches here a film taken at a recent informal Redskins workout. He said it would show the difficulty facing officials in implementing another rule change.

This one allows a defensive back to hit a receiver only once beyond the line of scrimmage, thus eliminating the so-called bump-and-run technique.

Curry said he has four years a five-year contract and 400,000 coming. However, instead of signing one, he signed five one-year contracts, which lessened his obligation. Last week, he said they would pay Butkus \$1 million if he never plays again. However, there is an argument about that and it may end in the courts.

Changes Questioned

YORK, May 21 (NYT).—By George Allen and the

Wynn, the major league home-run leader, slammed a Jack Billingham pitch into the leftfield pavilion with Lee Lacy and Bill Buckner aboard in the opening inning. In the fifth, the Dodgers completed hit another Billingham pitch deep into the leftfield stands.

Wynn's four-run battle in gave him tops in the league for the season.

Tommy John, who set a Dodgers' club record for winning five games in April, won his first game in May and improved his won-lost record to 6-1.

The victory was the third for Los Angeles in three tries against Cincinnati and increased the Dodgers' lead in the National League West over the Reds to seven games. The Dodgers' 11th triumph in 13 starts broke a four-game Reds winning string.

Philie Phan, Cards 1

At St. Louis, Steve Carlton pitched an eight-inning and singled home the deciding run in the seventh inning to put Philadelphia in first place in the National League East with a 2-1 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Carlton, boosting his record to 5-3, was aided by two key double plays in beating his ex-teammates for the eighth time in 10 decisions since coming to the Phillies three years ago. Carlton got two batters to bounce into a double play, stopping an eighth-inning rally and Mike McBride to hit into another one in the ninth after the Cardinals had put two runners on with none out.

Padres 5, Astros 5

At Houston, Willie McCovey drove in four runs with two doubles and Fred Kendall knocked in two more runs to lift San Diego to an 8-6 victory which dealt the Astros a club-record 10th straight loss.

Cubs 3, Mets 1

At New York, Billy Williams' two-run single in the sixth inning gave the Chicago Cubs a 2-1 victory over the Mets as Burt Hooton pitched a 4-hitter.

Don Kessinger opened the frame with a single. Catcher Jerry Grote then threw Matt Alexander's sacrifice bunt into rightfield, allowing Kessinger to go to third, and Alexander wound up on second. Williams then singled off losing hurler Harry Parker.

A's 5, Twins 4

At Bloomington, Minn., Angel Mangual hit a triple and two singles, drove in a run and scored another to lead Oakland to a 5-4 victory over the Twins for its ninth victory in 12 games. The A's whalloped three pitchers for 11 hits, including three triples and a double, and left-handed Ken Holtzman, with relief help from Rolfe Fingers and David Knowles, notched his fourth victory against five losses. The Twins' Rod Carew got three hits and raised his American League-leading batting average to .418.

Expos 4, Pirates 2

At Montreal, Bob Bailey connected for his 200th career double to help the Expos defeat Pittsburgh, 4-2. Bailey's two-bagger in the fifth inning drove home Willie Davis, who had singled with two out. Ken Singleton's single brought Bailey home to give the Expos a 4-0 lead.

Brewers 5, Tigers 4

At Milwaukee, Dave May's double off relief ace John Hiller drove in two runs in the eighth inning to give the Brewers a 5-4 victory over Detroit. The score was 4-4 when Hiller, who relieved starter Woodie Fryman in the seventh, walked. Charlie Moore to open the inning. An infield out put Moore on second and Pedro Garcia was walked intentionally. Tim Johnson singled to fill the bases and May followed with his double.

White Sox Recall Help

CHICAGO, May 21 (UPI).—The Chicago White Sox have recalled Lamar Johnson from their Iowa farm club in the American Association to replace Buddy Bradford, who suffered a broken collarbone when he crashed into the outfield wall chasing a fly ball last week. Johnson, 23, was leading the American Association with nine homers and 31 runs batted in.



ALL TOGETHER—Brazil's soccer team works out at camp at St. Blasien, West Germany.

Politics Part of Europe's Soccer Action Today

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, May 21 (HIT).—Argentina tomorrow plays at Wembley for the first time since its disastrous World Cup quarterfinal of 1966. Further North, in Edinburgh, the European Soccer Union (ESU) meets to re-elect unopposed Artemio Franchi as its president. A significant and, perhaps, even a stormy day.

The situation at ESU is particularly fraught. Revelations that UEFA conducted so perfunctory an inquiry and then failed to take action over the Lobo Affair—the attempt by a Hungarian living in Milan to "buy" the Portuguese referee (Francisco Marques Lobo) of last year's Derby-Juventus European Cup tie, in favor of Juventus—has caused great anxiety among UEFA members. The West Germans and the English, in particular, are extremely perturbed.

The Germans, indeed, are still

very sore about the recent match in Düsseldorf between Borussia Mönchengladbach and Milan, the second leg of the semifinal for the European Cupwinners' Cup. The refereeing of the Spanish, Martinez, was so outrageously biased in favor of the Italians that even such calm nature players as Bert Vogts, the Borussia and West Germany full-back, said that they had never seen anything like it. Bitter indeed were the words of Herr Weisweiler, the Borussia manager, after the game. Memories were inevitably aroused of the previous year's Cupwinners' final in Salomon, when the Greek referee, Michas, so blatantly favored Milan against Leeds that he was later suspended.

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England will hope that its new center-forward, Frank Worthington, the man who might have qualified England for the World Cup had Alf Ramsey had the sense and courage to pick him, will shine again. He made a remarkable, highly-distinguished debut at Wembley a week ago against Northern Ireland when he came on as substitute and transformed the game.

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New Orleans Puts Together NBA Team

NEW ORLEANS, May 21 (UPI).—The fledgling New Orleans franchise of the National Basketball Association yesterday added some veteran players with high-scoring records to go along with Pete Maravich on the team roster.

Team president Fred Rosenfeld picked nine forwards, four guards and two centers from the current NBA teams in the expansion draft. Rosenfeld was most pleased with the acquisition of Stu Lantz from the Detroit Pistons.

"We feel that a backcourt of Lantz with Maravich gives us the kind of backcourt that we can claim to be the best in pro basketball," Rosenfeld said. "And we feel that's quite an accomplishment our first day out."

New Orleans also picked guard Dean Meminger from the New York Knicks and six-year forward Bob Kauffmann of Buffalo but sent the duo to the Atlanta Hawks in return for Maravich, who signed earlier as the team's charter player.

Atlanta will also get the top draft picks of the unnamed New Orleans franchise in 1975 and 1976, even though the new team took Walt Bellamy from the Hawks as one more condition of the Maravich trade.

Besides Bellamy and Lantz, New Orleans wound up with the following players:

Dennis Awrey, Chicago; Jim Barnett, Golden State; John Block, Kansas City-Omaha; S.C. Coleman, Houston; Barry Coleman, Cleveland; Lamar Green, Phoenix; Nate Hawthorne, Los Angeles; Ollie Johnson, Portland; Toby Kimball, Philadelphia; Steve Kuberski, Boston; Louis Nelson, Washington; Curtis Perry, Milwaukee; and Bud Stallworth, Seattle.

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Observer

Our Story Up to Now

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—So President Nixon will stay on.

His decision will not be universally approved, of course. There will be the customary hand-wringing about "a constitutional crisis," which we have had repeatedly since the Watergate affair first surfaced in 1973, but this will have little effect, now upon a people fatigued by these constant crises of "constitutional crisis."

Baker

In 1974 and 1975, a constitutional crisis still had power to command the headlines for a day or two, but these days it is very small chaff in the public eye. Since Nixon's decision to stay on at the White House, despite the 1976 elections, all subsequent constitutional crises have seemed merely three-

By announcing his latest stay-on decision on the eve of the 1980 presidential nominating conventions, Nixon appears to be trying to avert the difficulties he experienced in 1976 when a successor was elected. We can only applaud his wisdom in doing so. Surely the country will not wish to see repeated the disagreeable spectacle of January, 1977, when an elected successor arrived at the White House with two van loads of furniture only to discover that President Nixon's determination to stay on was stronger than anyone had anticipated.

Nixon apparently hopes that by declaring his determination early not to be bound out of office in 1980, the two parties may forgo the temptation to create a distressing scene at the White House gate on Jan. 20, 1981.

In his exclusive interview with *Rolling Stone*, Nixon makes a powerful case for his decision not to quit under fire. It would be wrong, he says, to quit when the vital foreign-policy initiatives he undertook in the early 1970s are still not fulfilled.

He notes that Prof. Kissinger is now very close to negotiating withdrawal from Syria and Israeli forces in the Golan Heights and that, if this succeeds, only

another decade or so might be required to stabilize the Middle East.

Braithwaite reports, however, that the point on which the President was most forceful was his determination not to do anything harmful to the presidency.

The damage that would be done to that great institution would be incalculable, he said, if he were to step down simply because of pressure from hostile media, politicians, Congress, prosecutors and courts attempting to involve the judicial arm of government in matters reserved exclusively to the presidency under the Constitution.

Nixon was not dismayed by his low standing in the polls. To bow out because of an unhappy fluctuation in popularity polls, he told Braithwaite, would be a betrayal of the presidency—an offense of which he will never be guilty.

Perhaps the most disturbing thing about the Braithwaite interview was Nixon's refusal to let Braithwaite see the president. When Braithwaite asked if he might have a look at it, Nixon momentarily lost his temper, declaring that the presidency was much too precious to permit its being poked and prodded by every journalist in Washington.

If he began by letting journalists look at the presidency, he argued, the next congressmen would be asking to see and then prosecutors, and before long the country would be electing successors who would insist upon putting it on.

If that were allowed, he said, the presidency would be severely damaged when the time comes for future presidents to assume it. In a rather more gentle tone, the president politely declined to create a distressing scene at the White House where he keeps the president.

To be sure, he assured Braithwaite that he never allows the presidency to miss a scheduled lubrication and oil change, but Nixon's reluctance to be more forthcoming about this great institution raises the most serious questions for all Americans, regardless of political coloration.

When President Nixon finally completes his great task and withdraws from the White House, could he possibly be planning to take the presidency with him?

Wrest-Wrestling in U.S.: A Way of Life for Some

By Tom Buckley

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (NYT).—Arm-wrestling may strike most people as a harmless reaffirmation of masculinity for boys of all ages, usually carried on in the corner tavern after five or six boozers.

But for the 150 male and female contestants in the national championships, arm-wrestling or wrist-wrestling, to give the contest its official name—is a way of life.

"I've been working out five days a week for a year, getting ready for this," said George Ludwigsen of Brooklyn, N.Y., as he awaited the final of the heavyweight division last weekend. Warming up, he flexed huge biceps and rippled his massive pectorals beneath a T-shirt that bore the name of his sponsor.

"Wrist-wrestling isn't as simple as it looks," he said. "Naturally, you've got to have the strength, but quickness from the moment of the referee's release means a lot. The most important thing, though, is to psych yourself up, to concentrate on winning, on seeing your opponent's hand hitting the table, and working out your strategy in advance, whether you're going to pull him out or push him down."

275 Pounds

Mr. Ludwigsen, a clerk at a brokerage house, said the pressure exerted by contestants in top matches might reach 275 pounds.

"At least that's what I set my pulleys at when I work out," he said.

While the contest probably dates back to prehistoric times, wrist-wrestling has been conducted on an organized basis only for the past 20 years. It began in Petaluma, a town in northern California that is otherwise notable only for its appearance in the title of the song "When the Petals Fall in Petaluma," by Harry Partch.

Under tournament conditions, wrist-wrestling is conducted across a four-legged steel table 41 inches high and 24 inches square. On the padded-vinyl surface are two fixed U-shaped cups in which the opponents place their right elbows—there is no competition for left-handers.

Although one male contestant said that the women's events were on the wane, mostly for laughs, at least some of the women took them seriously. Jill Walker of Coneyport, N.J., burst into sobs after she was defeated in a grueling contest.

The Founder

The acknowledged founder of the sport and president of the governing association is Bill Sorbanes, a columnist on *The Petaluma Courier-Argus*. Recently, however, and largely because of the telecasting of last year's championships, promoters who are attracted by the odor of honest sweat have been drawn to the sport.

In one of the televised matches, a contestant struggled so hard to break his arm with a crack that was clearly heard in millions of living rooms. This sense of danger is probably what makes it attractive to promoters, although such incidents are said to be rare.

"This is the most exciting sport I've ever seen, and that includes the Olympics," said Steve Simons of Beverly Hills. "I'm thinking of buying an interest in the association and



Jim Dosini, left, the winner, and George Ludwigsen.

taking this thing public. There are some interesting ramifications, from table sales to intercity team matches, like the Golden Gloves."

Another man who thinks wrist-wrestling has commercial possibilities is Roger Jablonski, the owner of boardwalk amusement concessions in Ocean City, N.J.

"I came out here a couple of years ago with Mr. America," he said. "My man had the strongest right arm in the world but it didn't mean a thing when he went up against fellows who had the technique and had it in their whole mind to win."

The Finals

About 500 persons were present for the finals, in which Mr. Ludwigsen was pitted against a former world champion, Jim Dosini of Petaluma. Mr. Dosini's surprise attack in the first few seconds of the match nearly pinned Mr. Ludwigsen's arm to the table. But Mr. Ludwigsen, his face crimson with exertion, twisted his left leg around the table and, inch by inch, forced his opponent back.

They strained ferociously for perhaps 10 seconds, and then Mr. Ludwigsen took the offensive. Down, down, down went Mr. Dosini's arm, almost to the tabletop.

But Mr. Dosini rallied, too, and Mr. Ludwigsen was forced back slowly—and then, quickly.

He held for a moment a few inches from the tabletop, his mouth pulled open in a grimace of pain, and then submitted to his opponent's pressure.

Mr. Dosini let out a cry of victory as his supporters leaped onto the stage and embraced him. Mr. Ludwigsen stood for a moment shocked and white-faced and then put his head, cushioned, by his arms, face-down on the table.

The Case of the PEOPLE: Fireproof Suits

The New York fire department has suspended sale of new uniforms for the city's 11,000 firemen in face of rank-and-file complaints that the new fire-fighting gear is highly flammable. After years without uniform specifications, firemen have been required since Jan. 1 to wear dark blue polyester-and-cotton trousers and shirts, made to specs set by the department and firemen's unions. The new uniforms made them look like service station attendants, the firemen grumbled, and besides, there were reports that clothing had caught fire, melted and fused onto the flesh of several firemen. "We're studying it; we're taking the complaints seriously," Robert Perez, a spokesman for the fire commissioner, told *The New York Times*.

Twenty years ago last week, the Rev. Oliver Brown of Topeka, Kansas, won the school segregation suit in U.S. Supreme Court that he had brought on behalf of his daughter, Linda, then 7. Brown died in 1961. His daughter is now the divorced mother of two children, a boy, 11, and a girl, 9, who attend integrated schools in Topeka. "They run across it sometimes in books and libraries," Linda Brown said of the decision that opened a new era of race relations in the United States. "They do understand it now. It was their mother and grandfather who did this." She is now a key-punch operator at Goodyear Tire & Rubber. Her mother is a bookkeeper in a bank. "I'm proud of my parents for what they did," she said.

The brother of Albert Desalvo, the self-proclaimed Boston slayer, in the early 1960s, has applied for compensation from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts under a law providing relief to victims of violent crimes or to their families. Albert Desalvo was never tried in connection with the slayings but was serving a life term for assault on a number of occasions since 1964. Last November he was stabbed to death at Walpole State Prison. Richard Desalvo of Chelmsford, Albert's brother and administrator of his estate, has now filed a \$10,000 claim—the law will allow—in district court.

Winner of the world series of poker in Las Vegas last weekend was John Moss, a 67-year-old professional gambler. The event after four and a half of head-to-head play Crandall Addison, 37, Antonio, Texas, a real dealer. It was Moss's victory in the five years event has been held. Sixty took part this year—each up \$10,000 to enter. The neither add to nor w their original stake. Which that Moss took home \$16

A Moline, Ill., woman who was fired from her job at International Harvester cause the company felt too pretty has been red Patsy Hughes, 38, is back—the company still will comment on her dismissal than saying. "The case resolved," Miss Hughes missed March 15. She officials told her that caved "too much male tion." An investigator Rock Island, Ill., Human Relations Commission said, "I workers found her so: they were distracted for normal duties." After a sordid of complimented thought of myself as a girl. I'm just an average woman."

Guru Maharaj Ji, the old "perfect master" who 6 million followers has his 34-year-old secretary, Lolo Johnson of San Diego ceremony took place night in Denver and was ed by an elaborate reced the guru's \$80,000 house fashionable Denver hood. Maharaj Ji is leader of the Divine Light ston. He had to have a e other man's marriage because in Colorado he is 13 to be married with parents' consent. The gu ther is dead and his mot in India.

Argentina's Vice-President Estela Peron will visit Italy and Libya in June. Peron sources have an Mrs. Peron is planning tnd the Women's Wor gress in Rome.

—SAMUEL JUS

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